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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL  
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## Arms for Jordan 'the last straw'

Influential cabinet ministers in Jerusalem feel that the time has come to tackle the U.S. administration head-on, to see whether or not Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will continue to call the cards as far as Israel's security is concerned, to this country's increasing detriment.

Weinberger's latest call to sell sophisticated weapons to Jordan which could deal a vicious blow to this country's air superiority is seen as the last straw, after a succession of inimical moves made by the present U.S. administration against Israel.

The proposal to sell mobile Hawk air defence missile systems, and possibly F-16 fighters to Jordan was discussed by the Israel cabinet on Sunday, but no statement was issued afterwards. The Knesset is to debate the issue.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon told his fellow ministers that Israel must act "right now and with determination" to block the sale of arms to Jordan by the U.S.

He said Israel must "view with concern" any quantitative or qualitative additions to the Arab states' arms arsenals since Israel is no longer participating in the Middle East arms race on a quantitative basis.

Stationing of ground-to-air missiles in Jordan, said Sharon, would make possible attacks on Israeli population centres, with the Israeli Air Force in a position of being unable to respond effectively.

Officials in Jerusalem say that the supply of the new weaponry to Jordan could pose an even greater threat to Israel's security than the AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia.

In Washington the State Department said last week that no final decision had yet been reached on the possible sale of improved Hawk

anti-aircraft missiles and F-16 fighters to Jordan.

Spokesman Dean Fischer said the Reagan administration would have to consult with members of the U.S. Congress before reaching such decisions.

Several pro-Israel representatives have already criticized suggestions that the U.S. would like to go forward with these sensitive sales.

Despite the State Department's public assertion that no final decisions have been made, well-placed U.S. officials disclosed that the Pentagon already has completed preliminary studies on the Jordanian sales. U.S. defence officials are openly supportive, as Weinberger indicated during his public remarks in Jordan.

Some congressional observers said last week that an administration decision to go ahead with the sales to Jordan could lead to another Saudi AWACS-type battle

between the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government.

Cabinet ministers say that Weinberger's strident comments on Israel, both anonymous and attributed, have added insult to injury.

One such statement attributed to an anonymous source on Weinberger's plane during his Middle East visit last week suggested that the U.S. is "getting tough with Israel" in the wake of a policy change in Washington.

In another statement, the source said that the U.S. would not be a hostage to Israeli interests.

The defence secretary has come to be regarded in Jerusalem as the *bête noire* of the Reagan Administration. It is felt that his unswerving personal purpose is to use arms sales to Arab states as bait to try to bring them into the western camp, no matter how dangerous this

will be for Israel.

An informed source in Jerusalem told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Since this administration took over, we have had to swallow one bitter pill after another. Weinberger was the one who took personal charge of pushing the AWACS deal through and making sure that President Ronald Reagan saw the deal as a matter of personal prestige. With Weinberger in the Defence Department, we've been inflicted one punishment after another, for what he regards as our misbehaviour. The embargo on the F-15 (aircraft) sale was followed by the embargo on the F-16s. We were promised special consideration and compensation to make up for the harm done to our security by the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia, but nothing came of it. After the Golan Law was passed, Weinberger made sure the strategic cooperation pact was shelved, as

(Continued on page 2)



President Yitzhak Navon chats with Egyptian Culture Minister Mohammed Abdul-Hamid Radwan outside Belt Hanassi (the president's residence) in Jerusalem. (See page 4.) (Rahamim Israeli)

## U.S. fears Israel strike at PLO

Senior American officials are still extremely worried about a possible Israeli military attack against Palestinian and Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Some U.S. officials even fear that Israel might be tempted to undertake action against Syria proper.

What has upset Washington are indications that the Israel Defence Forces are "itching" for an opportunity to inflict serious damage to the Syrian military. Those elements in Israel recommending a military strike against Palestinian and Syrian forces are said by the Americans to believe that the most opportune time would be before the April 25 withdrawal from Sinai.

According to U.S. officials, there is a sense among certain influential elements in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet that both Washington and Cairo would have to limit their response to any Israeli action before the withdrawal.

The current tensions within Syria, moreover, have merely tended to encourage some Israeli officials to move now, a U.S. official said.

The indications of a possible Israeli strike led to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's secret meeting with the chief of Israeli military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, earlier this month.

Haig strongly warned against any Israeli intervention, U.S. officials said. The secretary promised to dispatch U.S. envoy Philip Habib back to the region in an effort to ease the current crisis.

U.S. officials, however, remain very worried. They have always suspected Defence Minister Ariel Sharon of hankering to deal a knock-out punch to both the PLO and the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

The purpose of Habib's visit to the region, one U.S. source said,

was largely "hand holding," to make certain that Israel does not undertake any direct attack.

In Jerusalem, an official, who declined to be named or identified, said that Saguy told Haig Israel would not tolerate any more cease-fire violations by Arab terrorists, whether from Lebanon or any other border, be it in Israel, the administered areas or abroad.

Haig reportedly told Gen. Saguy that the U.S. very strongly disapproved of military action by Israel against the PLO, but he reportedly promised to take steps to inhibit further PLO operations.

Saguy was also assured that the Jordan government would take more intensive action to prevent such terrorist incursions from the territory as the January 30 Jordan Valley incident, in which three terrorists were captured.

In a meeting with visiting UN Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, Defence Minister Sharon emphasized that Israel had no hostile intentions on the Syrian, Lebanese or any other border.

Sharon told Urquhart, however, that should Israel be attacked on any front, the country would be forced to defend itself.

If this happens it should not come as a surprise, Sharon said.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Urquhart said he was sure — "although something can always go wrong" — that the cease-fire between Israel and the PLO in Southern Lebanon will be maintained. "Both sides are in-

terested in keeping it and both sides have publicly committed themselves to observing it," he said.

The UN official met with Sharon on the last day of a Middle East tour which included Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel.

Sharon told the visitor that since the cease-fire, concluded in the last week of June last year, there have been 14 terrorist infiltration attempts through Jordan, coupled with 21 assaults or attempted assaults in Europe, and 30 infractions of the cease-fire in Southern Lebanon. Israel could not afford to stand by and allow this to happen, Sharon warned, but stressed that Israel was interested in abiding by the cease-fire in Lebanon.

In Beirut a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the PLO is now better armed and better trained than ever before.

Brigadier Saad Sayel, head of PLO military operations, was speaking to the Beirut magazine *Al-Houriah* following his return from an arms-buying tour of Eastern bloc countries earlier this month.

Sayel said recent improvements in organization, training and arming would lead to a qualitative jump in Palestinian operations inside Israel.

An arms deal had been concluded with the Soviet Union for the supply of more surface-to-air missiles and heavy artillery.

Compiled from reports by Wolf Blitzer (in Washington), Asher Wolffish, Hirsch Goodman and David Richardson.

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## Jordan arms deal 'the last straw'

(Continued from page 1)

well as the commitment to buy \$200 million worth of our defence exports. The aim of all this is to promote his own policy in the Middle East.

Influential cabinet ministers, who keep themselves well briefed on the trends in Washington, are well aware that the Reagan Administration does not speak with one voice on Middle East issues. They are well aware of the unease which Weinberger's statements during his recent tour have caused in the State Department. They believe that neither does the White House identify with Weinberger about arms sales to Jordan.

The point which Jerusalem hopes to clarify in the brass-tacks dialogue which Prime Minister Menachem Begin is expected to open this week with President Reagan is: will Weinberger be allowed to continue harming this country's security?

Begin is expected to ask Reagan what Washington's intentions are as regards future arms sales to the Arab world and how far U.S. strategic planning for the Middle East will affect Israel's security.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said on Friday that if the U.S. sold F-16 fighter aircraft and Hawk missiles to Jordan, it would amount to a direct threat to Israel's security.

Shamir said that he hoped the statements that the U.S. was considering such sales did not represent the policy of the U.S. administration.

"But if they do, then this weaponry would amount to a direct threat to Israel's security, and would not only not contribute to peace in the region, but would endanger peace," he said.

Israeli officials told the press that Israel was waiting for Washington to clarify the remarks attributed to the American official.

Shamir said that Moshe Arens, Israel's new ambassador to Washington, would take up the issue as a priority matter.

Weinberger told journalists in Amman that he and King Hussein, who spent about 12 hours together had discussed Jordan's needs and how the U.S. could help meet them.

"There will be discussions at a high level back home about these matters, and we believe and hope we will be able to be helpful in maintaining and sustaining and, in fact, deepening the friendly relations that always have existed between our two countries," Weinberger said.

He said, in response to a question that he did not think that arms sales to Jordan would hurt Israel. They would serve only to "strengthen a

good friend in this area."

A senior official was asked whether there was a concerted effort to redirect the U.S. away from Israel and toward the Arabs. "Yes," he replied after a long pause. "In military policy," the U.S. is not going to be "hostage to Israel."

The bottom line of U.S. eagerness to sell more weapons to Jordan is a desire to "make more friends in the Arab world," even at the expense of Israel's interest, said another senior U.S. official travelling with Weinberger.

Congress permitted the sale of Hawks to Jordan in 1975 — on condition that they remain in fixed positions.

American officials have said that Jordan needs the Hawks for defence against Syria, which they said Amman regards as its principal threat. But a Jordanian official said that the Hawks would be used for defence against Israeli air attack.

"They have to say Syria, because otherwise they won't get them (the Hawks) from Congress," the Jordanian said.

A senior Pentagon official travelling with Weinberger said that the Reagan administration wants to forge stronger links with Jordan and other Arab moderates because it realises that its efforts to build a Middle East policy based on stronger ties with Saudi Arabia are on shaky ground.

The senior official, who asked not to be identified, also said that Weinberger had considered including Israel in his tour to reassure officials there of continued U.S. support, but had decided against this.

He said that the option of visiting Israel was ruled out because of the tense state of U.S.-Israeli relations

following its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights last December.

On U.S.-Saudi relations, it was reported that Weinberger was unable to reach agreement with the Saudis on proposed restrictions on the use of the AWACS radar planes. Agreement was reached on a new U.S.-Saudi joint military committee.

Even then, U.S. official said, the Saudis were "extraordinarily reluctant to sign anything" with the Americans.

Nevertheless, the official said that the joint committee was a significant advance because it requires Riyadh to prepare for and hold a meeting between the U.S. and Saudi defence ministers at least once a year.

Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres condemned Weinberger's pronouncements and his declared intention to push through the sale to Jordan. Peres warned that such military supplies to Jordan will be detrimental to Israel's security interests, to U.S. diplomacy and to Jordan itself.

In an interview with Israel Radio, Simha Diniz, former Israeli ambassador to the U.S., said: "If and when a request of U.S. arms to Jordan is submitted, we would be faced with a very grave situation. When the U.S. sold Jordan missiles a few years ago, we were able to extract from the American government the condition that the missiles should not be mobile, but stationary. The change from stationary to mobile missiles as well as the sale of the sophisticated airplanes is a grave situation for us."

(Compiled from reports by Asher Wallfish, Sarah Honig, and Wolf Blitzer in Washington.)

### Ministers seeking budget compromise

Efforts continued in Jerusalem last week to narrow the gap between the budgets being demanded for 1982/83 by the various cabinet ministers and the amounts proposed by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

A number of cabinet ministers are still dissatisfied with the sum allocated to them, but only Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer is expected to oppose the draft.

Aridor said he was sometimes ready for compromises, but not at the expense of the country's economic recovery.

The minister said that budget cutting was the only way to continue with the economic recovery.

### 'Egypt still non-aligned'

CAIRO (UPI). — Egypt has made it clear to the U.S. that it intends to follow a policy of non-alignment and will "not join any military alliance or give bases to anyone" — although it is prepared to give the Americans facilities "whenever there is a reason acceptable to Egypt."

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, in a report carried last week by the official Middle East News Agency, is quoted as saying this on board the flight that brought him back to Cairo from a 10-day tour of Europe and the U.S.

### Autonomy envoy

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan on Friday confirmed the selection of Richard Fairbanks, a lawyer with no direct Middle East experience, as the new U.S. representative at the autonomy talks.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said Fairbanks will go to the Middle East this week to join representatives of Israel and Egypt at the long-deadlocked autonomy talks.

Fairbanks, who for the past year has been assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, will serve as a special adviser to Secretary of State Alexander Haig and will "assist him by devoting full attention to the on-going negotiations for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza," Fischer said.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### Who speaks for Washington?

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S first year in office as the head of the western world's superpower has been marked by one main weakness: the lack of a coherent foreign and defence policy which should emanate from Washington. For a Republican U.S. President whose policy emphasis is on increasing American military power, at the expense of cutting politically sensitive social, health and education programmes and of incurring an unprecedented budget deficit of close to \$100 billion, this certainly ought to be cause for serious concern.

The point of the Reagan Administration's lack of a coherent and well-coordinated foreign and defence policy was made recently very strongly by a top authority on the subject, former secretary of state and national security adviser Henry Kissinger, who last month published two articles in *The New York Times* attacking Reagan's foreign policy.

There can be no doubt that the personal animosity between President Reagan's Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger makes such policy coordination in Washington even more difficult. But this is no excuse for a world power which is supposed to lead the way.

If some quarters still held out hope that U.S. policy in the Middle East could be spared from this unfortunate state of affairs, Mr. Weinberger's swing last week through Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan put an end to these hopes.

The ominous signs for Israel began to appear even prior to Mr. Weinberger's tour when it was made clear that the Secretary of Defence would make his last stop in the region in Amman, some 50 kilometres east of Jerusalem, but would deliberately avoid visiting Israel. Moreover, following his visit to Riyadh, it was announced that Saudi Arabia and the U.S. had agreed to establish a joint committee for military projects, something Washington had wanted to achieve for some time.

But Mr. Weinberger's total disregard for the efforts of other senior members of Mr. Reagan's Administration in the Middle East was revealed finally during his visit to Amman, where he promised King Hussein the sale of F-16 advanced jet fighters and — in outright contravention of a decision by the U.S. Congress over six years ago — the sale of mobile Hawk ground-to-air missiles. There was, of course, no mention whatsoever that in return for such American magnanimity Jordan would, at least, show a less negative attitude towards the U.S. sponsored Camp David peace process which provides an important role for Hussein's kingdom.

If there was still any doubt left as to Mr. Weinberger's real intentions, the "senior official" on his plane Saturday spelled them out clearly and loudly: The Reagan Administration, according to this official, has embarked on a "redirection of military policy toward the Middle East," and "the U.S. is not going to be hostage to Israel." According to another senior U.S. official travelling with Mr. Weinberger the bottom line of American eagerness to sell more weapons to Jordan is a desire to "make more friends in the Arab world," even at the expense of Israeli interests.

Even in the jungle of international politics, where changing interests make for changing alliances, it is difficult to believe that these statements could have been uttered on behalf of the same U.S. Secretary of Defence who only 10 weeks ago signed the by now defunct Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. and Israel on Strategic Cooperation with Israel's Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

The acute dangers for Israel inherent in such a new policy are only too obvious. The promise to supply advanced fighter aircraft and advanced anti-aircraft missiles to Israel's closest neighbour which still prides itself as being a leading member of the Arab rejectionist front, without any political commitments on Jordan's part, must inevitably undermine the peace process in the Middle East.

Moreover, it runs counter to current U.S. efforts, as demonstrated during Mr. Haig's recent tours to the region, to broaden that very peace process in conjunction with Israel, which after all is also a basic U.S. interest. The possible impact of such policy zigzags by senior policy makers in Washington on the mind of Egypt's leaders is only too obvious.

Washington's constant wooing of the Arab world through lavish undertakings of advanced arms sales has been going on for several years. According to one report, the U.S. has sold a total of \$40 billion worth of arms in the Arab world during the past five years — double the amount of Soviet arms sales during the same period — without receiving a real political quid pro quo, except in the case of Egypt, which has opted for peace with Israel.

The threat to Israel which Mr. Weinberger's apparent new policy poses, causes broad national concern both to the government and to the opposition who are speaking in one clear voice on this issue. At a time when the situation in South Lebanon is in continuous turmoil, with the PLO arming itself for a new offensive under the shelter of a precarious cease-fire, while Syria is on the verge of a civil war, Washington must speak in one clear voice regarding its immediate and long-term interests in the Middle East.

Mr. Weinberger's ill-fated tour of the region has clearly upset both the political and military balance of power as far as Israel is concerned.

It is now up to President Reagan to state who speaks for Washington.

## COMMENTARY

### Arms and the two men

THE U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN triangle, never all that easy to understand, has become even more confusing in the wake of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's meeting in Washington with President Ronald Reagan.

During the past few days since Mubarak left Washington, a seemingly unrelated development — namely, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's swing through Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan — may eventually prove to have had the single most complicating and disturbing impact on the triangle.

Thus, Weinberger's headlong push for closer strategic cooperation with Saudi Arabia and for new arms sales to Jordan has become a source of real concern — not only for Israeli officials but even for Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other administration officials who are more sensitive to the diplomatic nuances of the Middle East than Weinberger and the Pentagon brass.

The fear is that Mubarak and the Egyptian leadership, already clearly anxious to warm up its relationship with the rest of the Arab world, may conclude that it, too, can afford to neglect the peace process with Jerusalem, without weakening its relationship with Washington.

That is the lesson they may learn from Weinberger's blatant overtures to the Saudis and the Jordanians, according to Israeli officials and several high-level U.S. associates close to Haig.

Saudi Arabia and Jordan, they warn, continue to scorn peace with Israel, yet the United States — after them. Why should Egypt have to pay the price of peace?

AS ALL diplomatic observers in Washington have long recognized, Weinberger's approach towards the Middle East, has contrasted sharply with that of Haig ever since the Reagan Administration took office slightly more than a year ago. For one thing, Haig is much more sympathetic to Israel. But the differences go deeper than that.

So far, they have managed to avoid an all-out personal bureaucratic clash because each knows his own strengths and weaknesses. This might change shortly.

While Haig was willing to challenge National Security Adviser Richard Allen on a whole host of issues — until Allen was forced to resign because of an overblown public scandal — the secretary of state has been reluctant to take on Weinberger, a more formidable foe since he is one of Reagan's closest Californian friends.

Weinberger, on the other hand, is rather secure in his own personal relationship with the president. The defence secretary, therefore, conducts his policy with a confidence — some might say a cockiness — that does not always take Haig's views into account.

But according to State Department sources, the relative quiet that publicly prevails now between the secretaries of state and defence is superficial. If pushed somewhat, it could explode into the open.

Weinberger's almost open disdain for the State Department's supposed pre-eminence in the conduct of foreign policy — "he makes his own policy," according to one State Department source — might even-

Washington Correspondent  
Wolf Blitzer considers the significance to Israel of U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger's latest 'arms overtures' to Jordan. He suggests that Weinberger may be moving towards a head-on clash with Secretary of State Haig, who wants a more cautious approach to the supply of offensive weaponry to Arab countries opposing the U.S. sponsored peace process.

tually result in more vicious bureaucratic warfare between the two men and their respective institutions.

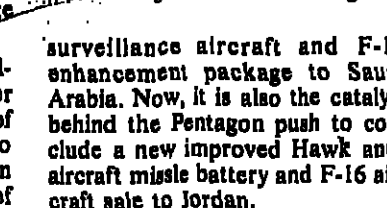
WEINBERGER and the generals at the Pentagon want to secure the U.S. military position in the Middle East by selling weapons to friendly, "moderate" Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia and Jordan, irrespective of the impact such sales may have on the Israeli-Egyptian peace process and other related diplomatic issues.

According to Pentagon planners, U.S. arms sales tend to drive the Arabs closer into the American camp. Together, they also help to establish an informal pro-Western, anti-Soviet alliance in the region.

It was this way of thinking, of course, that resulted in the Reagan Administration's rapid decision — only a few weeks after taking office last year — to approve the AWACS



Haig



Weinberger

surveillance aircraft and F-15 enhancement package to Saudi Arabia. Now, it is also the catalyst behind the Pentagon push to conclude a new improved Hawk anti-aircraft missile battery and F-16 aircraft sale to Jordan.

If the Jordanian sale is concluded, several Pentagon officials believe that Jordan's King Hussein might yet be willing to back out of his earlier decision to purchase Soviet-made SAM anti-aircraft batteries. But even if Hussein insists on going forward with the Soviet transaction, the Pentagon is still prepared to push forward with an accompanying U.S. sale.

UNLIKE WEINBERGER, Haig is deeply worried about the signals such sales send to Jerusalem and Cairo.

The secretary of state fully understands the nervousness they create among the Israeli leadership, and the resulting possibility that an uncertain Israel, concerned about the direction of U.S. policy, might take further steps to disrupt the region.

He also understands the conflicting signals they tend to send to Mubarak and the Egyptian Government about the real depth of America's commitment to the Camp David peace process.

Haig, therefore, favours a considerably slower, more cautious approach in pushing offensive weaponry to those Arab countries still actively opposing — if not actually undermining — the U.S.-sponsored peace process.

On this issue, by the way, he has the full support of such administration heavyweights as U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and even several of the more traditional Middle East experts at the State Department. In contrast to years past, the State Department is today closer to Israel than is the Pentagon.

But because Reagan, himself, has so far shown neither the ability nor the desire to involve himself forcefully in day-to-day foreign affairs policy-making and to adjudicate in the growing split between his two senior cabinet officers, Weinberger and Haig still are moving in their own directions, without much policy co-ordination. Thus, they appear headed for an inevitable collision course.

Experienced Middle East observers in the U.S. have made the point that the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat made peace with Israel not necessarily because he actually liked Israel, but because he recognized it was in Egypt's best national interest to do so. For one thing, it would automatically improve Egypt's standing in Washington. It did: Egypt is today a two-billion-dollar-a-year U.S. aid recipient, second only to Israel.

MUBARAK, while wanting to improve his standing in the Arab world, recognizes that any weakening of his peace treaty obligations with Israel would hurt Egypt in Washington.

Congress, for one, could be expected to oppose continuing massive economic and military aid packages to Egypt if the treaty with Israel were disavowed.

Aware of this fundamental fact of life, many U.S. officials optimistically have come to expect a generally constant Egyptian policy towards Israel following the April 25 final withdrawal from Sinai. They have rejected Israeli concerns about an abrupt change in Cairo's policies: "Israel really has nothing to worry about," said one U.S. official. "The Egyptians are too smart to dare risk upsetting us. They have too much at stake."

But if Egypt should conclude that it could get away with it — as, apparently have the Saudis and the Jordanians, for example — they just might have some second thoughts about the whole thing. Would they strive for what many Egyptians today would regard as the best of all worlds: resumed good relations with the rest of the Arabs by abandoning the peace treaty with Israel, but still maintaining strong U.S. support?

Such a change in direction runs a high risk for Egypt. But the conflicting signals sent by Weinberger and Haig could combine to encourage Egypt slowly to move in that direction. And that is why the future of the delicate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian triangle has become even more uncertain these past few days.

The writer is *The Post's* Washington Correspondent.

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## Top Egyptians visit Israel

Jerusalem Post Staff

Two prominent Egyptians — Minister of Culture Mohammed Abdul-Hamid Radwan and Chief of Staff Abed Rab el-Nabi Hafez — were in Israel last week on official visits.

At a meeting in Tel Aviv with a group of Israeli artists and intellectuals, Radwan disclosed that he has not yet issued orders for cultural cooperation with Israel, because "you cannot build relations on a piece of paper."

"The Egyptian people suffered and wept at times of war just like the people of Israel," Radwan continued. "Both sides were frustrated and distrusted each other. You cannot wipe away feelings that were nurtured for 30 years. But new relations can be built, with patience and determination."

"Artists of Egypt and Israel can contribute much to the peace process, because each nation can experience the feelings and thoughts of the other through its works of art," Radwan said. He promised that Egypt's artists and authors will help efforts towards peace, concluding: "I have come with an open heart and mind to strengthen our relations."

Accompanied by Education and



Lt. Gen. Abed Rab el-Nabi Hafez

Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer and ministry Director-General Eliezer Shmueli, Radwan visited museums and schools.

Running into a group of pupils from the Revivim High School in Ramat Gan, Radwan asked if they knew Arabic, and one pupil replied: "Yes, we study Arabic, but you don't teach Hebrew in Egypt."

A highlight of the visit was a reception at Habima national theatre, where Radwan, together with Hammer, opened an exhibition of paintings by the late Egyptian artist Mahmoud Sa'ad.

An exhibition of Israeli paintings will be held next autumn in Cairo. Both ministers stressed satisfaction of cultural ties.

During his visit, Hafez and his en-

tourage were shown the production line of the Israel-made Mervaka tank. Project head Maj.-Gen. (Res.) Yisrael Tal briefed them on the tank's history, guided them through the production line, showing various stages of assembly and finally invited them to enter the tank.

Chief of Staff Hafez expressed concern with the Soviet and other foreign presence in Libya as well as the huge arsenal of Soviet-made weapons on Egypt's western doorstep.

In other news concerning normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt:

• The Egyptian delegation to the transport talks left for home after failing to reach agreement with their Israeli negotiating team.

The disagreement concerned the amount of the surcharge to be paid by Israeli lorries on diesel fuel bought in Egypt.

• Broadcasting Authority Director-General Yosef Lapid is flying to Egypt on Sunday to sign an agreement on the exchange of programmes with Egyptian television.

• The first 350 in a consignment of 2,000 pregnant heifers left Ashdod port last week en route for Alexandria.



Israel's Chief Scout, 90-year-old Aryeh Kroch (left), receives a birthday present from Pat McCloughan, general-secretary of the European scouts, who brought him the greeting of the world movement.

## Diehards stream to Sinai

Jerusalem Post Staff

**YAMIT.** — The Movement Against the Withdrawal in Sinai is pressing its campaign to increase the number of settlers there before the scheduled evacuation next April.

During the week of Tu B'Shvat, significant numbers of new arrivals broke into empty flats in Yamit and took over agricultural settlements in the surrounding area which had already been evacuated. It was reported that 15 families arrived in Yamit. Their arrival has become so routine that there are no longer welcoming ceremonies. The arrivals are referred to a "settlement office," where they are directed to a vacant apartment.

The settlement office operates openly with signs directing arriving families to it. The office receives applications from prospective Yamit citizens all over the country. Authorities in town have taken no steps against the office or any of its clients. No complaints have been filed, the authorities explain.

In New York, a spokesman for the anti-withdrawal organization said that the half a million dollars raised in the U.S. recently by the Israeli Deputy Religious Affairs Minister, Haim Druckman and other leaders of the movement will be used to establish 11 settlements in Sinai during the next six weeks.

"We think the Israeli government will not stop us because it is interested in seeing such developments at this time," the spokesman added. He said the pledges came from Orthodox Jewish communities in New York City, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Miami and

Montreal, Canada.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor last week decided to resume payment of part of the compensation awarded to the Yamit settlers for leaving their community, which will be handed over to Egypt in April. All payments to the settlers were frozen following the disagreement between Aridor and Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich over the IS4.1b. compensation package arranged last month by Ehrlich.

The stoppage of payments just a few months before the scheduled withdrawal from Sinai on April 26 had caused much bitterness among the Yamit settlers who signed a compensation agreement and have been waiting to receive the money before resettling elsewhere.

These settlers have expressed the fear that they will have to remain in the area until the "final days of Yamit," which are expected by most residents to be difficult and violent. Many of the settlers wished to avoid the traumatic "last days" and leave the town now.

At the Knesset, the subcommittee of the Finance Committee charged with formulating a compensation law for Sinai residents is trying to cut IS800 million from the IS4.1 billion agreed to by Ehrlich, who negotiated the compensation pact for the government.

The intention now is to formulate a law to provide compensation for the real assessed value of all losses, and to impose income tax on any sum beyond that. Other compensation would not be taxed, but part of the compensation would be paid in government bonds.

## Syrians fail in call for boycott of U.S.

**TUNIS (AP).** — Arab foreign ministers, ending an emergency meeting of the Arab League, issued a severe condemnation of American policy in the Middle East, because of its refusal to support sanctions against Israel over the Golan law.

The ministers agreed to take steps to start the process of exclusion of Israel from the UN.

The emergency session had been called by Syria in an effort to forge a unified Arab stand after the Golan Law was passed on December 14.

The final resolution was a far cry from the tough working paper that the Syrians had originally prepared for the conference. The original

document called for a denunciation of the U.S., combined with a total economic boycott of American companies and banks for continued U.S. support of Israel.

In the face of widespread disagreement, particularly among the moderate Arab states, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdelhalim Khaddam toned down the Syrian demands.

The end result was a decision to form a seven-member ministerial committee. The committee was charged with making an evaluation of the political and economic relations between Arab countries and supporters of Israel, with a view to changing their attitudes.



A group of youngsters during a march organized by the Histadrut-affiliated Hapoel sports clubs in the Jordan Rift to mark Tu B'Shvat, the traditional new year of the trees.

## COMMENT

### Israelis on the run

All over the world it is becoming the "in" thing for men, women and children to run long distances for fun.

One of the most pleasing recent developments in Israeli sport is the spread of the running craze to this country. For many years Israel's great long distance athlete, Walter Frankl, was a runner in the wilderness. In recent years, certain runs, such as those around Lake Kinneret and Mount Tabor, became popular.

But it was only in 1981 that running suddenly became a sport enjoying widespread support. At long last, people realized that distance running was not a prerogative of champions like Yair Karni and Zehava Shmueli, any more than playing tennis was something that only John McEnroe and Chris Evert Lloyd could play. Hundreds of Israelis learned the importance of the song, "Run, rabbit! Run, rabbit!"

On a recent run in Netanya, the participants included a man of 74 and a boy of seven. Entire families came out to run together.

One of the great advantages of running in Israel, a country in which all other sports are almost prohibitively expensive because of ferocious taxation — the government seems to think that the desire for physical fitness should be super-taxed as a luxury item — is that to run needs very little equipment. Nor are special stadiums required.

There is one danger to the future of running in Israel. Great impetus was given to the sport last year by a new organization called the Israel Runners Association. It is devoted to be hoped that interethnic warfare will not develop between this new body and the long-established Israel Amateur Athletics Association. Clearly, there is more than enough scope for both organizations to work together amicably for the good of running.

Competition should be confined to the tracks and roads, and should not spread to the board-rooms.

## Weekend soccer results

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Shimshon 1, Maccabi Jaffa 1           | 10 7 3 28:15 27 |
| Betar Jerusalem 1, Mac. Netanya 0     | 9 1 4 21:15 25  |
| Mac. Tel Aviv 0, Bnei Yehuda 0        | 10 5 5 31:25 25 |
| Beersheba 1, Mac. Petah Tikva 0       | 8 7 5 28:23 23  |
| Mac. Tel Aviv 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1    | 8 7 5 21:21 23  |
| Hapoel Tel Aviv 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1  | 5 11 4 14:16 21 |
| Mac. Petah Tikva 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1 | 6 8 6 21:17 20  |
| Hapoel Tel Aviv 0, Hapoel Tel Aviv 0  | 7 6 7 24:24 20  |
| Mac. Netanya 1, Maccabi Haifa 1       | 6 7 7 17:20 19  |
| Shimshon 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1         | 5 8 7 22:26 18  |
| Rishon 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1           | 6 5 9 21:24 17  |
| Shimshon 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1         | 4 8 8 13:18 16  |
| Mac. Tel Aviv 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1    | 4 7 9 16:25 15  |
| Mac. Petah Tikva 1, Hapoel Tel Aviv 1 | 2 4 14 7:29 8   |

Standings, after 20 Games:

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mac. Netanya | W D L Goals Pts |
|                 | 12 3 5 42:19 27 |

## TA shares at year's high

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN  
Post Finance Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — The General Share index advanced 4.4 per cent last week to reach a new high for the year at 119.5.

The share market was strong, with six securities achieving weekly gains of 33 per cent or more.

The index-linked bond sector of trading continued to perform desultorily, as investors were little impressed by the announcement of increases in prices of subsidized items. The Bank of Israel continued to flex its muscles in support of index-linked bonds, buying some IS160m. worth to give prices a modicum of upward movement.

The Israel shekel was devalued by two per cent in terms of the U.S. dollar, which galloped ahead in trading against European currencies.

Last week, on Wednesday and on Thursday, the mutual funds stepped in and picked up blocks of shares.

Experts continue to point to the vast sums of money which are available for investing, reasoning that these underlie the current "bull market."

## Facing up to crime

By JEFFREY HELLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — Israel Police Inspector-General Arye Itzkan thinks the public has some growing up to do with regard to its conceptions about the police and the war against crime.

Israelis, he said last week, still view crime as an extraordinary phenomenon that can be quickly eliminated, instead of what it has become — an integral part of society and a product of the erosion of values.

Addressing the Association of Engineers and Architects, Itzkan dealt with the sociological aspects of crime in Israel in order to explain why he believes the public's view of the police department are "not mature enough."

An oft-heard question, he said, indicative of the public's misconceptions is: "Why can't the same state of Israel, which mounted the Entebbe operation, deal a deathblow to crime?"

Thirty-three years of a fraying social fabric, and an under-staffed police force are part of the answer, Itzkan said.

In addition, a breakdown of educational, family and religious frameworks, and feelings of frustration on the part of certain groups who believe they have been neglected and prevented from improving themselves materially, have abetted the increase in crime since the establishment of the state, he said.

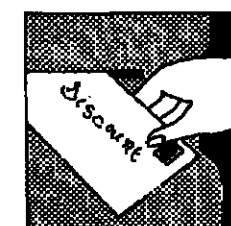
"The values of the past have been destroyed and are now viewed cynically," Itzkan added.

The police department was successful last year in combatting what has become one of its highest priorities: crimes against property, he said. Last year, there was a 1.1 per cent drop in break-ins into apartments and business premises, car thefts, and thefts from cars, Itzkan said.

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☐ Israeli residing abroad ☐ Returning Resident

## Syria's Assad battles Moslem Brotherhood

**DAMASCUS.** — Syrian soldiers pitching grenades blasted their way through ancient, winding alleyways Saturday to root out diehard anti-government Moslem extremists and end 12 days of insurrection in the northern city of Hama, government officials said.

There were indications from several Syrian officials that the Moslem Brotherhood rebels holed up in the old Hida section of the city would fight to death, and that

Syrian soldiers were not offering the option of surrender.

"The search is continuing and will continue until each hostile point is exterminated," said Information Minister Ahmed Iskander quarter.

Eyewitnesses who left Hama Saturday estimated that 3,000 people had been killed or wounded during the fighting. Reports said that two government helicopter gunships were shot down.

Well-placed government sources reported that since the fighting started on February 2, the fundamentalists suffered 2,000 wounded, compared to 400 wounded Syrian soldiers. There was no estimate of the number killed.

The state news agency and several Syrian officials said that the army by Friday night had retaken

almost all of the city of 250,000 residents. But flak-jacketed soldiers were fighting house-to-house and in some cases hand-to-hand against insurrectionists hiding in Hama's 3,000-year-old, alley-laced Hida quarter, said the officials, who asked for anonymity.

Travelers reaching Damascus Saturday from Syria's second largest city of Aleppo said that a general strike had begun there in support of the Hama rebel forces — the first sign that disturbances were spreading to other cities.

The unrest is apparently the most serious confrontation between President Hafez Assad and the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, which has assassinated government officials and planted several bombs in more than two years of anti-government terror.

The emergency session had been called by Syria in an effort to forge a unified Arab stand after the Golan Law was passed on December 14.

The final resolution was a far cry from the tough working paper that the Syrians had originally prepared for the conference. The original

document called for a denunciation of the U.S., combined with a total economic boycott of American companies and banks for continued U.S. support of Israel.

With I.Z.L. and Herut from inception  
**IN MEMORIAM**  
ELLEN and JOSEPH MACY  
23 Shvat — and — 4 Tamuz  
sorely missed, more with  
each passing year. (son) Gilbert

## MKs squabble over patronage charge

By MOSHE KOHN  
Post Knesset Reporter  
"You're a —!"  
"So are you, only more so!"  
This, essentially, was the tone of a Knesset discussion last Wednesday—both on the podium and across the floor—on a motion for the agenda in which the Alignment's Uzi Baram accused the government, and especially Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, of politicizing the civil service.

"Political appointment was the Alignment's style all along the way," Aridor boomed when he rose to ask the House to reject the motion.

And so it did, by a vote of 39-32. By an uncounted majority vote it also rejected a motion by Shmuel Mordechai Yirshubski that the matter be referred to committee.

Baram, in presenting his motion,

dwelt on the replacement of Rafi Roter as director of the National Insurance Institute by an activist of the Tami party, Danny Aziel, and on Aridor's intention to appoint a deputy civil service commissioner from the outside, without a tender. (Tami, led by Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzira, has three Knesset seats and is a coalition member.)

"Shameless cynicism is having a field day," Baram said after reading off a list of coalition activists who had been given senior government appointments in recent years, noting that 65 members of the ruling Likud central committee alone had received such appointments. "The Knesset must deal with the deterioration of the state bureaucracy as a result of unbridled and illogical political appointments," he said.

## The nation goes tree-planting

Jerusalem Post Staff  
Thousands of schoolchildren, soldiers, new immigrants and families on Monday of last week trekked both to the nation's forests and to unforested areas to plant trees in honour of Tu B'Shvat, the new year of the trees.

Over 200,000 saplings were planted around the country, and in one of the major ceremonies, 800 representatives from each of the country's urban and rural settlements marked the centennial of Jewish settlement by planting a grove in northern Jerusalem.

At the Knesset last week, President Yitzhak Navon said that settlement on the land was still as vitally necessary as ever. "It is both a supreme national need and a social value of the first order, and I cannot say which is more important," he said.

Navon was speaking to more than 1,000 representatives of the

country's settlements. The assembly in the Chagall Hall was held immediately after a one-hour Knesset session marking the Knesset's 33rd birthday and the 100th anniversary of settlement.

In other Tu B'Shvat events, hundreds of motorists travelling on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway pulled off the highway at the request of Jewish National Fund workers and planted pine trees near Sha'ar Hagai, where forests were devastated some years ago by a tree blight. The JNF, celebrating its 80th birthday, sponsored tree-plantings throughout the country.

Some 23,000 schoolchildren, soldiers and members of organized citizens' groups participated in a march sponsored by the Hapoel sports organization through the Jordan Valley, culminating in a tree-planting ceremony. Three symbolic tree planting ceremonies took place in the Yami area.

## Retired Jews get call to Negev

Discussion has begun on the possibility of establishing a village for English-speaking retired persons from abroad in the western Negev. The village would be named Neve Dekulim.

So far, six moshavim and two kibbutzim have been founded in the region, which will be home for many Jewish settlers being evacuated from Sinai under terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Roads have been paved, and electric and water lines laid. Several more settlements are planned. It is believed that a relatively older population with experience and professional training will be interested in coming to Israel and establishing a village which can provide services to other settlements. It is hoped that they will finance their own homes and contribute in various ways to the new area's development.

According to Eldad Yahalom, the Jewish Agency's sociologist for the Negev region, establishment of such a settlement will provide a new and attractive beginning for such persons, who will be valuable members of Israeli society and the region, despite their advanced ages.

According to the plan, each settler will receive a small plot for building a home and, if they wish, an orchard, garden, greenhouse or other enterprise, while at the same time finding productive work in one of the area's industrial or service projects. Each member will have to invest \$25,000 to \$30,000. Land, infrastructure and community services will be provided by the government.

## Knesset decides on jackets and shoes

The proposal of Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor that MKs and journalists be required to wear jackets in the Knesset, and shoes rather than sandals, was approved last week by the Knesset's Committee on Manners, to take effect on March 1.

In other Knesset news, former

MK Meir Talmi, of Mapam, will receive a citation of merit for his parliamentary good manners. He was chosen by a committee consisting of Prof. Yitzhak Klinghoffer, Haim Yefet, director of the Jerusalem Journalists Association, and Yitzhak Shorr, chairman of the Knesset reporters' section of the association.

"YOU dare to talk about politicization?" Aridor roared in the direction of the Alignment seats, saying that "for 30 years key positions in the state bureaucracy were available only to card-carrying Labour people."

Aridor was constantly interrupted by mass shouting from the Alignment seats, which was countered by mass shouting from the coalition seats. At one point, turning to Speaker Menahem Savidor, he said: "If the speaker does not see to it that I am allowed to speak, I will gladly leave the podium."

When he rhymed off a list of Labour men who had been ambassadors, Savidor interrupted to ask him to stick to the subject of the civil service and not to dwell on appointments that are "prime-ministerial prerogatives."

## U.S. trip nets \$1m. in pledges for TA

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat and his assistant Hanan Ben-Yehuda returned last week from a trip to the U.S. financed by the United Jewish Appeal, bringing a million dollars in pledges from Jewish communities for the Tel Aviv Foundation. It was Lahat's fourth trip abroad during the past year.

The opposition faction in the Tel Aviv Municipality last week welcomed Lahat's return, saying that the city needs a full-time mayor to solve its financial crisis and stop the increasing deterioration of basic services. "We hope that after four trips abroad with short intervals in between, the mayor will now devote his time to Tel Aviv affairs," a Labour councillor said.

While Lahat lectured to Jewish communities from coast to coast, Ben-Yehuda raised funds for the Tel Aviv Foundation, which he manages. The money is for parks, libraries, sports and community centres, and other cultural projects.

## High priest of Samaritans buried

Asher Ben-Mazliah Halevi, the venerable Samaritan high priest, has died in Nablus aged 87.

There are some 500 Samaritans in the world today, with more than half residing in Holon, Israel, and the rest living in Nablus near Mt. Gerizim, the holiest of Samaritan sites. They consider themselves the descendants of the tribes of Ephraim and Menashe.

Halevi was high priest for the past two years, following the death of his brother, Amram, who died at the age of 92. He was born and educated in Nablus. After breaking his hip two months ago he was replaced in his priestly duties by another of his brothers, Pinhas.

Pinhas Ben-Mazliah Halevi is expected to be elected the next Samaritan high priest at the conclusion of seven days' mourning.

(A.Z.)

## Archeologists protest bill halting excavation of bones

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bearing a mock coffin onto "Demonstration Hill" opposite the Knesset, leaders of Israel's archeological community protested last week against a mooted bill that would halt archeological excavations that turn up human burial sites.

Prof. Binyamin Mazar, dean of Israel's archeologists, warned that the bill, if passed, would bring a halt to archeological investigation in Israel. "It is intended to uproot the tree of knowledge," he said.

Prof. Yigael Yadin, gesturing toward the Knesset where he had sat as deputy prime minister until last summer, attacked ministers in the present government for failing to block the intended legislation.

He said the bill would deprive Minister of Education and Culture Zevulun Hammer of his cultural authority by giving the Ministry for Religious Affairs the right to decide, in conjunction with the rabbinates, on whether and how excavations could proceed if bones are found.

Massada would never have been exposed, said Yadin, if the mooted bill had existed during the excavation because human bones were discovered there. The same applied to other major archeological sites in the country, he said.

Refuting the alleged inviolability

of Jewish bones under Jewish religious law, Yadin noted that during the Second Temple period it was the custom to gather up bones after burial for reinterment in stone containers, hundreds of which have been found in Jerusalem.

Prof. Ruth Amiran, winner of this year's Israel Prize, said that the bill would put an end to scientific freedom in Israel "under the pressure of Aguda Khomeinism."

The coalition is presently discussing the bill, which is to be submitted by Agudat Yisrael as a private member's bill.

Several hundred persons participated in the demonstration.

The Post Knesset Reporter adds: The coalition executive has appointed Sara Doron (Likud-Liberals) and Avraham Shapira (Agudat Yisrael) as a committee of two to reach agreement on the wording of the archeology bill. The executive agreed in advance to adopt any conclusion reached by Doron and Shapira.

Doron has already stated that she was prepared to support a bill authorizing the minister of education (rather than the minister of religious affairs or the chief rabbinat), in consultation with a public advisory council, to rule on the disposition of human bones and on the continuation of such a dig. Shapira has made no comment on these points.

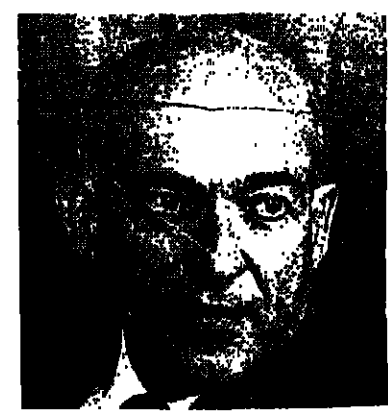
## Prof. Ino Sciaky, pioneer dentist

Prof. Ino Sciaky, regarded as the father of dental education in Israel, died in Jerusalem last week of a heart attack.

Prof. Sciaky was born in Salonica, Greece, in 1912. He received his doctorate in dentistry from the University in Geneva in 1936, and immigrated here the following year, going into private practice.

Sciaky joined the Hadassah University dental clinic in 1953.

In 1964 he set up the planning committee for the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dentistry. He drew up the school's first curriculum, and served as dean from 1966 to 1970 and as the head of Department of Oral Diagnosis and Dentistry until his retirement in 1976.



Following his retirement he still continued to lecture and carry out research.

Sciaky was a member of the advisory panel of the World Health Organization, and helped Senegal and Iran found dental schools. He is survived by his second wife and four children. (A.Z.)

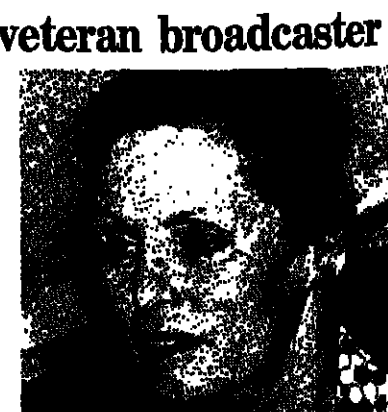
## Eugenia Simchoni, veteran broadcaster

Eugenia Simchoni, a veteran radio broadcaster famous for her well-modulated and kind voice, died in Brazil last week at 60. She was in Brazil on a family visit and to lecture about Israel.

Simchoni was born in Safad. She became well-known to listeners of the pre-state Palestine Broadcasting Co. which she joined in 1945.

She served in the pre-state Hagana defence force, graduated from a non-commissioned officers course in the IDF, and graduated in biology from the Hebrew University. She is survived by her husband, three sons, a daughter and a granddaughter.

Simchoni produced many features and documentaries, initiated the Palestine Broadcasting's light music programmes, and Kol Yisrael's *Woman's Hour*. Later she joined television, and



before her death was producer of the highly acclaimed television series, *Love of the Land*. In 1971 she made her theatrical debut playing a Greek mother in Giora Godik's production of *The Sign of the Cross* in Tel Aviv's Ohel theatre.

Simchoni donated her body to science. (A.Z.)

## THE COMMUNITY

## Report advises evacuation of children in shelling attacks

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR GILADI. — A group of 25 Education Ministry psychologists meeting this week at this Upper Galilee kibbutz has recommended the organized evacuation of children from border settlements in case of shelling attacks.

The psychologists, all of whom serve border towns and settlements, state in a report to the ministry drafted at the meeting that the presence of children during shelling not only increases their physical vulnerability, but also hampers their parents' efforts to keep working effectively.

The tension, pressure and overcrowding in bomb shelters cause everyone, and especially

children, damaging psychological distress, the report said. It claims that evacuating the children would not harm their parents' feelings of security, but would contribute to the psychological health of all.

While the report deals only with children, the psychologists said similar arrangements should be discussed for other high-risk groups susceptible to danger during shelling, such as the elderly, invalids and the chronically ill.

The report said that the children should be evacuated in large groups to large institutes such as schools and kibbutzim, rather than in small groups or individually to private homes. They should also be encouraged to maintain contact with their home communities, the report concluded.

## Study shows youth attitudes to army, religion teachers

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israeli schoolchildren don't believe that their teachers contribute much to their educational accomplishments; motivation for army service remains as high as ever; and many of the newly-Orthodox (*hazrim betshuva*) are searching for identity rather than faith and tend to relinquish their freshly acquired belief after a while.

These were among the findings presented during last week's opening sessions of the 18th congress of the Israeli Psychological Association at Haifa University.

In the study on schoolchildren, Dr. Gina Ortat of the Hebrew University found that the best pupils "almost totally ignore" their teachers' role in their accomplishment, while the poor pupils tend to blame their teachers in some measure for their failure to learn.

When 500 children of various ages were asked to what they attribute their achievements in school, 20 per cent of the pupils — both good and bad — cited the home environment as a major factor.

The army's chief psychologist,

Aluf-Mishne Reuven Gal, told the congress that a recent survey shows that 90 per cent of the nation's 17-year-olds would volunteer to serve in the armed forces if mandatory service were abolished, though 33 per cent of them would want to serve less than the full three-year stint.

The survey also showed that 73.7 per cent of those questioned were ready to volunteer for elite combat units, and that 59 per cent were willing to sign up for an extra year to become officers, Gal said.

And in the panel on the psychology of the newly religious, Dr. Binyamin Beit-Halahmi presented the results of a study showing that newly observant persons tended to suffer from anxiety, depression and personality crises and were usually in their early twenties. Most were still in the process of growing up and were searching for a new adult image for themselves, the study found.

But taking up religious observance only partially solved their identity problems, and many gave up their new-found belief systems after some time and returned to their former life-style, Beit-Halahmi said.

## Israeli Arab women 'breaking out'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Some 200 Israeli-Arab women meeting in Haifa last week started what appeared to be an embryonic Israeli-Arab feminist movement. They were attending a symposium on the status of the Arab woman in Israel, held under the auspices of the Arab-Israeli Bank.

"Progress by mutual agreement with husband and family is still the best way," Nelly Karkawi of the national secretariat of the Na'amat women's organization told the women.

Supreme Court Justice Miriam Ben-Porath, who, as the woman with the highest position in the land was guest of honour, said she hoped that "in time an Arab woman would also make the Supreme Court."

Prof. Gavriel who teaches Middle East studies at Haifa University, chaired the symposium. He said that the Arab woman no longer accepts inferior status as "the will of Allah," and had awoken to her ability to effect change. Even in the villages she was now not only managing the household but also going to work, running businesses, and was the main influence in the education of her children.

Miriam Mari, a Haifa University graduate and now a doctoral student in educational psychology at Michigan State University, traced the progress of Israeli Arab women through three stages.

From 1948 to the Sinai campaign of 1956 was the "stagnation period." Arab women began to revive and come into their own when the compulsory education law of the early fifties brought their girls into school.

She called the 1956-to-the-1967-Six-Day War period the era of open-mindedness to Jewish society. Partly because of land expropriations Arab women during this period began to work outside their own villages, and some came under the progressive influence of the leftist Mapam party and the kibbutz.

Many girls started attending high school with the tacit agreement of their menfolk. After the Six Day War the era of "competition and challenge" began, bringing economic progress, university education, contact with the Arabs of Judea and Samaria, and economic pressures that forced more Arab women into the labour market. "Today 32 per cent of Israel's Arab students are women," Mari noted.

Amel Khoury, one of the first Arab women to become a lawyer, reviewed Israel's sexual equality laws. But Karkawi warned that "in practice there is inequality in legal equality," and called on her sisters to fight for their rights, especially those already granted by law.

For example, she said husbands should take part of their wives' three months of maternity leave to look after newborn children while their wives go back to work. She also said women should not be excluded from night work or industrial jobs, and should be allowed to keep their maiden names after marriage.

## Dry Bones



## Priorities for needy areas

By CHARLES HOFFMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The leaders of the Los Angeles fund-raising campaign for Project Renewal have told Housing Minister David Levy that unless the government takes action to provide more jobs for depressed development towns, the project's housing and social programmes would have limited effect.

Project Renewal is a joint effort by Diaspora Jewish communities and the government of Israel to improve social conditions and housing for underprivileged residents of development towns and disadvantaged areas of cities here.

After a first-hand look at the problems of a development town in the North, which is still awaiting aid from a twinned Diaspora community under the project, the delegates concluded that the town's first priority was jobs.

The Los Angeles community provides part of the renewal funds for the Musara Quarter in Jerusalem, and has been asked by the Jewish Agency to use its extensive fund-raising capacity to provide financing for another area as well.

Delegation co-chairman Dick Gunther said that spending money on public buildings in an economically depressed development town would be of only limited value if the town's young people kept moving away due to lack of suitable job opportunities.

In a meeting with Levy, the five-person delegation stressed the need for Project Renewal to pay more attention to employment problems in city slums as well as depressed small towns. They said that this should be largely a government responsibility, however, since Diaspora funds cannot be used for economic investments in Project Renewal (U.S. law allows tax deductions only for contributions made for philanthropic purposes.)

Levy responded that he would press an international committee set up to deal with the economic problems of development towns to produce specific proposals.

## Holocaust survivors to meet

An international reunion of some 200 Holocaust survivors who were brought to the children's home at Otwock, Poland, after World War II, will take place in Tel Aviv on April 24. The convention's organizers, Dov Kornblum (Wladek), Yael Frerberg (Wanda Stiglitz) and Lily Shop Shinnuwig, all of whom met as children at the Otwock home, hope to trace former colleagues in the U.S., Australia, Canada, France and England, in addition to those living in Israel, and invite them to the reunion.

"The reunion is intended to celebrate our survival — we have families and homes now — and to find out what became of the other children who were brought to the home after the war," Kornblum says.

The children who arrived at the home survived by being hidden in monasteries, in cellars of Christian

families and in the woods during the war. Lily Shop recalled how she had hidden inside a grave in a Jewish cemetery for two-and-a-half years until the war was over.

The children's home was opened in March 1945 at Otwock with the help and financing of the Joint Distribution Committee, which also sent the children who were old enough to nearby Polish schools, where they caught up on their studies which were interrupted by the war.

## Soldiers' donations

Post Knesset Reporter

Alignment MK Chaim Herzog has submitted a parliamentary question to the minister of defence about the automatic deduction of one day's pay a month for the Israel Defence Fund from Regular Army personnel.

# Begin bars party appointment

Jerusalem Post Staff

Rafael Roter, director-general of the National Insurance Institute, last Thursday received Prime Minister Begin's backing and as a result will not be replaced.

Begin, who is standing in for Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzira, rejected a demand by Tami (Abuhatzira's party) that one of its members get the NIL job.

In reply to a question, Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, said, "It is both inadmissible and illogical for a deputy minister to make personnel changes in the ministry or in bodies for which the minister is responsible, without consulting the minister."

It was deputy minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ben-Zion Rubin who announced last week that Danny Azriel, number six man on Tami's Knesset list, would replace Roter.

(The newly-created Tami, party has three Knesset seats and is a member of the ruling coalition.)

Begin himself is legally the minister even though Rubin



Rafi Roter

probably consulted Abuhatzira, who is on leave because of his fraud trial.

The prime minister heard the reports of Roter's planned dismissal from the Knesset debate on Wednesday and the next day asked his advisers to check whether Rubin as deputy minister had the necessary authority to make the change.

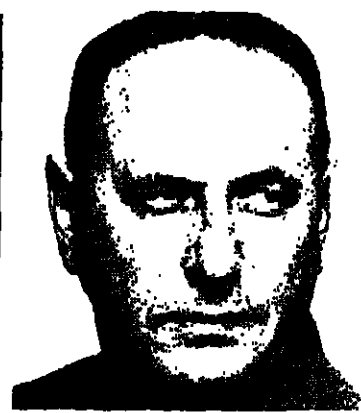
In the wake of the examination, Porat said, "Rubin's plan has been frozen and Begin will not approve any top-level personnel changes as long as he holds the portfolio."

Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski Thursday praised Begin's decision which, he said, had prevented "serious erosion" of the Civil Service.

Virshubski, who on Wednesday appealed to the prime minister to retain Roter in his NIL post, has urged him to see to it that Roter stays on, even when Begin ceases to be acting minister of labour.

Labour and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Abuhatzira told a meeting of Tami supporters in Ashdod last week that the party would not be "bull-dozed" off the Israeli political scene. "If I ever had any doubts about the justification of the past 24 hours have removed them," the Tami party was formed just before the last Knesset elections last June by breakaway members of the National Religious Party, mostly of Asian-African origin.

The management and workers of the National Insurance Institute last week sent Begin a telegram congratulating him on preventing the appointment of an official by non-professional criteria.



New armour chief

TEL AVIV. — Maj. Gen. Moshe Bar-Kochba last week assumed his new post as commander of the Armoured Corps. At a ceremony at the corps headquarters in the South, he took over from Maj. Gen. Amnon Reshef, who will study before assuming another senior post in the IDF, the army spokesman announced last week.

Most of his military career centred on the Armoured Corps. He became deputy corps commander in 1976.

Bar-Kochba is married and has a son and a daughter.

## Talmud in jail

Jerusalem Post Reporter

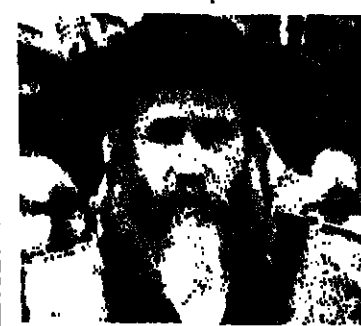
Rabbi Uri Blau, leader of the anti-Zionist Neturei Karta organization, last week began serving a three-month sentence, consisting of eight hours of Talmud study each day in the synagogue of the central jail in Jerusalem.

Blau was sentenced last summer for disturbing the peace during the demonstrations at the City of David archaeological dig and his appeal was rejected.

The demonstrators, whose position was backed by Chiel Rabbai Shlomo Goren, protested against displacement of Jewish graves by the archaeological dig.

Under the sentence, Blau was allowed to continue living in his Ma Shearim home and was enjoined to spend his days in some form of "outside labour." The labour decided on was studying Talmud in the prison synagogue.

An associate of Blau said last week that the rabbi was looking for students among the detainees but would settle for policemen if he could not interest prisoners.



## Bus dispute settled

TEL AVIV. — The threat of wildcat bus strikes by Egged has been averted following an agreement between the government and the bus cooperative over the financing of 1,050 new buses purchased two years ago.

The exact method of financing will be decided by a committee with representatives of the two sides. It was also decided that talks will continue to find a formula for a new "transportation basket," which will include all the operation costs of the bus cooperative, in order that the government can calculate the price of bus fares.

## TV shows for sale

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Broadcasting Authority last week launched a new effort to promote the sale of Israel TV programmes to North American networks, cable stations, educational institutions and distributors of home video cassettes and video discs.

Among the video cassettes being promoted in the first stage of the campaign are a number of ballets, a concert of Itzhak Perlman playing Bach, a documentary on the Jews of Ethiopia, entertainment by Hava Alsterstein and Arik Einstein and Israeli travelogues — all in colour. Two programmes that haven't yet been broadcast on TV here — a documentary about "Israel in Egypt" and a film on the Red Sea — will also be offered.

Until now, the authority had not made a serious effort to sell its programmes abroad, and there were few takers since few of them were in colour.

"Our motivation is not only financial," says Zvi Gil, head of the authority's international relations and sales department. "But also to reach Jewish communities in the Diaspora who should know more about Israel."

## 1,000 dollars a day

By SHLOMO MAOZ  
Post Economic Reporter

Lawyers' fees of up to \$1,000 a day are being paid by the state in the arbitration of a claim by a private oil company against the government, a case that has been dragging on since the Alma Oil fields were returned to Egypt in 1979.

Desert Exploration '76 developed the field and demanded \$324 million in compensation from the government for losses, damages and unrealized profits when Alma was given back. A major stockholder in the firm is American businessman William Levitt.

Last January the Tel Aviv District Court ruled that \$300m. of the company's claim was not subject to arbitration, in response to a request by the government for a declaratory judgment. The company is appealing the ruling to the Supreme Court, but meanwhile the work of a London-based arbitration panel continues the deliberations it began in mid-1980.

The cost of such arbitration amounts to thousands of dollars a day for the government, which is represented by two law firms. Attorney Amnon Goldenberg appears for \$1,000 a day, while attorney Adi Efrat receives a *per diem* of \$750. To prepare documents and affidavits, Goldenberg takes \$125 an hour and his assistant \$75, while Efrat charges \$93 and his assistant \$56.

The Knesset Finance Committee last week began deliberations on a Finance Ministry request for a \$15.5 million allocation to cover the cost of arbitration. The hearings were adjourned to allow committee members time to study bills submitted by the firms of Goldenberg and Efrat.

GREENERY. — Some 120,000 elementary school pupils are going to decorate their classrooms with plants as a part of the recently begun "green classroom" competition organized by the Council for a Beautiful Israel.

## OPINION

WHETHER or not that was its intention, the Knesset's tying its 100th birthday celebration onto that of 100 years of Jewish settlement served to shift the focus from its own shortcomings and deteriorating image.

Part of the Knesset's problem is built into our constitutional system and is thus beyond its control. Thus, the Knesset resolution a few weeks ago calling on the government to cancel its compensation agreement with the Yamit settlers and submit a bill setting forth fair compensation has nothing but moral force: the government is not obliged to comply.

Similarly, the government can ignore with impunity the recent decision by the Knesset Interior Committee demanding that it finally take a decision on the Glass Committee report on the Black Hebrews — submitted in June 1980.

So long as the government enjoys the confidence of the Knesset, it may act as it sees fit. There is logic to this way of parliamentary life, and no tears need be shed over it. In any case, it is not because the real decisions are made elsewhere, but because of its own sins, that the Knesset is held in such disrepute.

More and more, it emerges as a body that is interested in nothing so much as in its own welfare and privileges. And more and more, I am coming to believe that the only solution is to make the individual MK personally accountable to the voters by adopting some form of constituency elections.

WHEN AVRAHAM SHAPIRA, Agudat Yisrael's new star, was asked shortly after his election to

# The 'ugly MK'

Knesset Reporter Aryeh Rubinstein examines the House in operation and finds it wanting.

the Knesset, what would become of his carpet empire, he said that he planned to spend two days a week in the Knesset and devote the rest of his working hours to his business.

I am not singling out Shapira as a horrible example. There are members who honour the House with their presence even less frequently, without advertising it. But only in a particular socio-political climate would a newly-elected MK see nothing wrong in making such a statement.

The myth that while attendance in the Knesset plenum is poor, things are different in the committees, "where the real work of the Knesset is done," has been punctured in the last two or three years with the publication of figures on committee attendance.

These statistics — made public largely through the initiative and persistence of Kol Yisrael's parliamentary correspondent, Zvi Yisraeli — show that in most committees, a member who attends every other meeting must be rated "good," since so many do not even come up to that standard.

As for the plenum, what deserves censure is not that there aren't 70 or 80 of the 120 members present for every debate — must a member who specializes in education really attend a debate on energy? — but

that so many members aren't there when the subject under discussion is one close to their field of interest.

Nor is it to the Knesset's credit that members who participate in a particular debate do not make a point of sitting through it to hear what their colleagues have to say. If the members don't take the debate more seriously than that, why should the public?

The Knesset's committee on ethics is now considering legislation dealing with the subject of conflict of interest of MKs. And two members, Yigal Cohen-Orad (Likud) and Elisha Speiser (Alignment), have drafted bills of their own on the subject.

Speiser's bill is tougher than Cohen-Orad's. To give but one illustration: Cohen-Orad would require an MK who is representing a client before a government agency to make it clear from the start that he is not appearing as an MK, but simply as a lawyer or an economic consultant with a commercial interest in the result. Speiser would require such an MK to get permission from the ethics committee first.

But why should an MK be moonlighting? Shouldn't the Knesset be his full-time job? Even if there is no question of conflict of interest? If an MK has time on his hands, he can learn what it's like to

travel by bus, to dial a government ministry, to have dealings with a government or municipal office. If he could do this incognito, he would learn how the ordinary citizen is treated.

How many MKs have well-publicized office hours for receiving the public and hearing their problems and complaints? How many set aside a regular time for reading, every day or every week? Of course, there is no assurance that all these things are done even by MKs who devote all their time to the Knesset, but it is certainly less likely for members whose Knesset job is just a sideline.

WHEN Benny Shalita (Likud-Liberals) said in the Knesset recently that, in his capacity as chairman of the Menahemiyah local council, he pays bonuses under the table to outstanding employees, Shlomo Hillel (Alignment) called out that this was a criminal offence.

Paying such bonuses to deserving workers is surely more defensible morally than for an MK to raise his hand in favour of a bill retroactively legalizing excessive party campaign spending — something that Hillel, along with the overwhelming majority of his colleagues from almost all Knesset factions — will do before the month is out.

This week, the House Committee is expected to approve a bill removing MKs' parliamentary immunity in cases of minor traffic offences. But it will be a long time before the Knesset lives down the damage to its reputation by its rejection a few weeks ago of the attorney general's request to revoke the immunity of six MKs who had committed traffic

offences.

We have heard the justifications advanced: the attorney general over-reached himself; he made a mountain out of a molehill; he came to the Knesset with a "wholesale" request instead of limiting himself to the one serious case of Charlie Biton, etc.

As if the attorney general were the issue, and not the over-protective Knesset Members Immunity Law, and the House's scandalous refusal to amend it.

The Knesset, then, far from setting an example, in the sense of adhering to norms stricter than those generally observed, actually follows a much slacker code than that of the average citizen.

DURING the last election campaign, an activist of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel asked me for information about the voting records of all MKs, or of the Knesset faction (I have forgotten which), on a number of key bills, as a guide to the association's members.

I had to tell her that even the raw material for such data does not exist. *Divrei Haknesset* records only the number of votes for and against a bill, and that only when the chairman of the session has announced the actual number, rather than "bill carried by a majority."

This is more than a technical defect. It is the institutionalization of the non-accountability of the individual MK, who is merely a cog in the faction machine.

The personal accountability of the MK is crucial. And that is why constituency elections should be given a chance.

# Prices of basic items rise

By SHLOMO MAOZ  
Post Economic Reporter

The prices of basic commodities went up last week by 12 per cent, with frozen meat and turkey jumping by 19 per cent, electricity and communications by 12 per cent, 94 octane petrol by 7 per cent, and other fuels by an average of 6 per cent.

The latest increases herald others that are likely next month as the government presses ahead with its policy of raising prices more rapidly than the rise in inflation.

The latest price increases come on the heels of rises in the prices of fats, margarine and fuel, last raised on January 2, and similar rises in the other commodities on December 22.

The Consumer Price Index will go up by 1.8 per cent in the wake of the new prices, with February's index affected by 1 per cent.

Histadrut Labour Federation Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel said the government's turnabout on its subsidies policy and the uncertainty this is engendering will affect both the level of Cost-of-Living wage linkage, and the new labour contracts due for implementation in April.

The Histadrut, Meshel said, would not negotiate wage deals to last for more than a year, (the contract that expires on March 31 was for two years). The labour federation will also ask the government

to clarify its subsidies policy in order that labour leaders can formulate their own trade union stance.

It is obvious, Meshel contended, that what Finance Minister Yoram Aridor claimed was "the right policy" was, in fact, only right for an election year (1981, election year, was marked by a slow-down in price rises and by wide-ranging tax concessions on consumer durables).

The Treasury last week said that the decision to cut back on subsidies for basic commodities was in line with the government's declared policy of rejecting both a total freeze on prices and a complete abolition of subsidies.

The rise is also in line with the government's insistence on doing away completely with subsidies on raw materials, including fuels, and grains.

But even after the latest price rises, subsidies to basic commodities remain high. Electricity will still be subsidized by 17 per cent, a standard loaf of bread by 115 per cent (i.e., the government pays IS1.15 for every shekel spent by the consumer), milk and dairy products by 70 per cent, frozen chicken by 50 per cent, soya oil by 45 per cent, margarine by 45 per cent, eggs by 60 per cent.

Meshel and Aridor, long at loggerheads, met last week and agreed on the establishment of a high-level

working committee to deal with all aspects of increasing employment and find solutions in specific cases where plants are closed down.

Meshel told Aridor that growing unemployment was causing anxiety in the Histadrut and the problem was not going to solve itself. Thus, for example, he said the government must see to it that state projects do not employ foreign workers when Israelis are unemployed. (Meshel earlier last week warned that he would mobilize the labour federation to stop a private contractor from bringing in German workers for the projected Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal.)

The minister said he was trying to maintain the real value of wages this year, but he warned that any attempt by employees to go beyond this would lead to a growth in unemployment.

Following are some of the new prices:

|                            | Old Price | New Price |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Standard loaf              | 152       | 152.25    |
| Milk (1 litre bag)         | 152.90    | 153.25    |
| Milk (1.5 litre bag)       | 154.15    | 154.65    |
| Butter (100 gm.)           | 154.65    | 155.20    |
| Frozen chicken (No. 2)     |           |           |
| per kilogram               | 1527.70   | 1532.30   |
| Frozen beef (per kilogram) |           |           |
| Shoulder                   | 1564      | 1576      |
| Eggs (per egg, No. 2)      | 151.21    | 151.35    |
| Fuel per litre             |           |           |
| 83 Octane petrol           | 158.40    | 158.90    |
| 94 Octane petrol           | 1510.10   | 1510.80   |

(Editorial comment page 22.)

# Fashion week opens on optimistic note

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Special to the Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — Optimism that Israel's fashion exports will show appreciable gains this year is shared by officials in the industry and Trade Ministry and their counterparts at the Fashion Centre, which is run by the Export Institute.

Addressing the press last week at the opening of the annual autumn-winter Fashion Week, Yoram Rudoshitsky, chairman of the Fashion Centre, said that it was a "feasible goal to triple exports, if we

can surmount our internal economic problems." Both he and Yohannan Levy, director of the textile, fashion and leather division of the ministry, said that in comparison to what has been happening to the textile industry throughout the world, Israel has overcome its difficulties very well. "The depression in textiles is international," said Levy. "It doesn't only affect Israel; our industry is healthy and strong."

Fashion exports declined in 1981, after several years of soaring increases. Levy said he was confident that in 1982 "we will see increases

similar to those in past years." "If export figures are up 50 per cent in dollar value, we'll be happy," said Rudoshitsky.

Hanna Weiss, in charge of the ready-to-wear division at the ministry, revealed that exports in 1981 had fallen to \$28m., after having been as high as \$308m. in 1980. For the first time, she noted, England was in the lead as Israel's largest market outlet, with 33.8 per cent of domestic fashion goods finding their way to the British market. England had previously been second to Germany.

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# Opposition joins attack on Assembly, but questions wisdom of Golan law Knesset says UN sanctions vote has no validity

By MOSHE KOHN  
Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset — with the opposition only of its Democratic Front members — last week roundly condemned the UN General Assembly resolution recommending sanctions against Israel for extending its law to the Golan Heights.

The vote, at the end of the two days of debate, was 61 to 3 in support of the government's statement on the UN action.

Forty-one Alignment members and Shimon Peres abstained.

The resolution approved by the Knesset states that the House:

1 — rejects and condemns the malicious resolution of the United Nations General Assembly majority of February 5, 1982.

2 — declares that this resolution is devoid of any moral foundation and has no validity whatever.

3 — extends its appreciation to the 20 free and democratic states that, along with Israel, opposed the aforementioned resolution.

Summing up the two-day debate, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir asked the opposition Alignment whether they considered national unity and national consensus to be "dirty words," and that was why they had refused to join the coalition in a joint resolution.

The Alignment submitted a five-point resolution of its own. This also condemned the UN in no uncertain terms, singling out Syria for special condemnation, and expressed appreciation to "the nations that did not support Syria's draft resolution" at the General Assembly. The fifth

point, however, urged the government to "refrain from superfluous initiatives that do not serve any national interest and do not create any new positive situations. The government's initiative of December 13 (when the Golan Law was speedily enacted), both by its form and in its timing, played into the hands of those who wish Israel ill."

This time the vote was 61-42 against the resolution. The opponents included Rubinstein, as well as the DFPE.

In his summing up, Shamir wondered why the major parties had not been able to agree on a joint resolution that would "faithfully express the Knesset's united stance in vigorously rejecting the UN's malevolent resolution."

This would not have been the first time in Israel's parliamentary history or in the history of democratic parliaments in general, Shamir said, that parties had overlooked their differences and "at certain moments united around certain points" to present a united front to the world.

A day earlier, when he presented a government statement on the UN resolution, Shamir said that the root of the problem between Israel and Syria "is not one of territory but of existence."

Syria, Shamir explained, "continues to refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist. When Syria sat on the Golan Heights, it expressed its policy by raining fire and death down on peaceable civilians in the north."

He addressed these remarks particularly to those UN member states that, he said, opposed the UN resolution but abstained in the vote

"because of their sensitivity to the issue of territorial conquest, in view of their own histories."

Calling their abstentions "regrettable," the foreign minister said: "We have told our friends in many countries and we shall go on telling them: We are not sitting on the Golan Heights because of a lust for conquest or because we coveted a piece of our neighbour's land."

He called on the House and the world to "bear in mind what would have happened if that strip of land in the Golan Heights had not been under our control when the Yom Kippur War broke out. Every objective expert will attest that, in such an event, Israel's future would have been in serious danger."

That, he said, is "the source of the national consensus that we shall never come down from the Golan Heights, and that is the basis of the decision of the government and the Knesset that this should be the situation in the future — by virtue of the law and not of military conquest, which by the nature of things is temporary."

He characterized as "the height of absurdity" that representatives of countries like Syria, Iraq, the Soviet Union and Libya should preach to Israel about human rights and war-mongering.

Israel, he continued, "derives satisfaction from the fact that the family of democratic nations voted almost without exception" against the UN resolution.

Israel always has been and continues to be ready to negotiate peace with all her neighbours, without prior conditions, Shamir said. However, until its neighbours are ready to join in the pursuit of peace, "let them rest assured,

beyond any doubt, that the democratic State of Israel, for all the differences of opinion existing here, and notwithstanding the plethora of political parties, is capable at any time of mobilizing all its might to repel any attempt to endanger its existence and security."

Leading off the debate, Abba Eban, former foreign minister and former longtime ambassador to the UN, said that the situation at that body has over the years deteriorated to such an extent that "most countries have come to the conclusion that anyone seeking to make peace does better to try outside the UN framework."

Israel, he said, "was subjected to discrimination in the way she was admitted to UN membership, and has been a subject of continuous malicious discrimination throughout most of the years of her membership."

Eban went on to condemn what he called the UN's often hypocritical actions in general and anti-Israel malevolence in particular, and recited a long list of international agreements that had been reached by "traditional direct diplomacy" outside the UN framework.

One example of the latter was the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, "which earned UN condemnation," Eban said. "No literary imagination could conceive of a peace organization condemning a peace treaty between two states after 30 years of hostility and war."

The Golan Law, however, had been unnecessary, he said. It had not bolstered Israel's strength in the north by as much as one milligram.

Therefore, Eban continued, it is

the Knesset's duty to subject the government's policy to criticism. "Anyone withholding criticism will have to answer to history," he said. "Whoever waives his criticism will be betraying his parliamentary duty and abandoning the nation's and the country's fate to bad decision-making processes in the future, too, when really crucial matters, perhaps matters involving life and death, may be at stake."

Victor Shemtov (Alignment-Mapam) said that the government played right into Israel's enemies' hands by passing the Golan Law, giving them the excuse they were seeking to initiate the UN action. However, not even the Golan Law, Shemtov said, justifies the UN action. The two could not be separated.

Asher Wallfish writes: UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum has returned to Jerusalem for consultations prior to a diplomatic counteroffensive by Israel to offset an erosion in this country's international position that could result from the UN censure resolution.

Consultations are being held at the Foreign Ministry to plan a campaign by all overseas missions in the wake of the resolutions.

The Arab, Moslem, Communist and Third World countries, which backed Syria in the censure move, are expected to assail Israel's status in every international agency in the coming months. The Arabs, in particular, are expected to use pressure wherever they can to persuade certain countries to reduce their ties with Israel, and to dissuade other countries, which have considered renewing diplomatic relations, to shelve the idea.

## Labour's winter of discord

Labour Party hawks flocked together in Tel Aviv last week, thereby calling attention once more to the internal disharmony in their party.

Some 200 party members met at the invitation of the right-wing Manof circle for a round of breast-beating at the lack of a strong front against the Likud — but also to condemn such party leftists as MK Yosef Sarid for "losing us votes," as one participant said.

MK Yehuda Hashai called for the party "to speak clearly," complaining that the lack of clarity has given the party "an image of wanting to establish a Palestinian state." MK Shlomo Hillel agreed and called for party action against the possibility of Palestinian statehood.

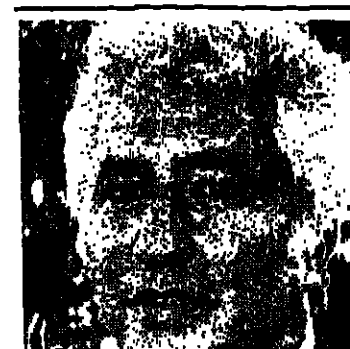
Labour chairman Shimon Peres has in recent weeks been publicly congratulating himself and his party for having overcome dissension and having achieved a state of relative quiet, if not outright blissful harmony.

While party insiders say that on the surface things indeed appear tranquil, with no potentially divisive contests in the immediate future, all warn that the lull is temporary and the calm deceiving.

Behind the scenes are many groupings, poised for many battles in different arenas and over different issues.

Labour's antagonists may soon have something more to clash about when the party tries to put together a position paper on Judea and Samaria. It is expected to be another in a series intended to prevent the party from being caught unprepared, as was the case with the Golan Law.

NEWS BACKGROUND  
Sarah Honig



Elyahu Speler

However, a source close to Peres said that "the most likely eventuality is that there will be no more than a lukewarm repetition of the ambiguous party platform, which is a transparent effort to paper over the cracks and can be interpreted according to each reader's convictions. This will not make us any more prepared to vie with (Premier Menachem) Begin," the source said.

Labour's relegation to the opposition has created another source of tension. Contrary to the situation in the decades in which Labour ran the country, the party has fewer jobs to hand out to its politicians and functionaries. It can do fewer favours, and this has led to a clamouring from the ranks for a more equitable distribution of those positions available.

On a deeper level, the party is quietly gearing itself for yet another showdown over the leadership. Peres is no longer automatically assured primacy in the party and time

is said to be working against him. His arch-rival, Yitzhak Rabin, has not given up his ambitions, either.

The fact that Rabin appears on the surface to be cooperating with Peres is no more than a tactic for the short term, it is said. Rabin now controls about 30 per cent of the representatives in party forums, as does Peres.

There is also a new unofficial association of former Peres supporters, who are now trying to agree on another candidate for party leadership. These include Tel Aviv strongman MK Elyahu Speler and his Yehav group, and their implacable enemies of only a few months back, the Beit Berl group and its leader MK Uzi Baram.

Peres is well aware that he will have a steep uphill battle to retain his No. 1 position this time. Since his triumph over Rabin's last challenge, Peres has made many new enemies in the party. As a result, report party pundits, he is now devoting considerable efforts to setting up a secure "Peres camp" in Labour. This is in stark contrast to the situation during his last contest with Rabin, when Peres claimed he is not the leader of a divisive faction, but leader of the whole party.

It is reported by several different sources that he consults only with those he considers unequivocally loyal, like MK Aharon Harel, while he has demonstratively little contact even with some of those who were most instrumental in securing his victory over Rabin in the last round.

Thus he is said most notably to be shunning Speler (whose ill will Peres incurred when he foiled his bid for party secretary-general) and Baram.

## Ehrlich rallies pro-unity forces

## Likud unification prospects rise

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The cause of unifying the Likud political bloc and changing it from a loose confederation into a single Likud political party was greatly enhanced last week when Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich put his full weight behind the moves.

Ehrlich belongs to the Liberal Party, presently the second largest partner in the Likud bloc. The biggest is Herut, Premier Begin's party, and the smallest is La'am.

This is the first time in the course of the controversy rocking the Liberal Party that Ehrlich has made his position clear. Heretofore, the general feeling in the party was that he was informally behind efforts to prevent unification. But now the prevailing opinion is that he has practically assured a majority for unification.

Two of the Liberal party's strongest groups — those headed by Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i and Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir respectively — have pooled their efforts to achieve unification, and other groups are said to support it as well.

Ehrlich's backing last week is believed to have tipped the scales. Herut and La'am have already gone on record as favouring full unification immediately.

Speaking to political reporters in Tel Aviv, Ehrlich said he is sure that Energy Minister Yitzhak

Berman and Knesset Members Dan Tichon and Dror Zeigerman, who oppose unification, will not bolt the Liberal party, "and certainly not the Likud or the coalition." He said: "I know all three of them well and am in close touch with them. Zeigerman and Tichon have told me that they will not leave the party, and I am sure they will accept the will of the majority. I will do my best to persuade Berman not to walk out either. The experience of the Independent Liberal party shows that there is no future for a tiny separate ticket."

The debate in the Liberal Party was originally sparked by Berman's declaration that if a majority in the party opts for unification, the minority will leave the party and set itself up as a separate faction in the Likud. If it were not allowed to function as such, it would become an independent party.

In his prepared statement, Ehrlich argued: "Likud unity could be an effective and soothing balm for what ails the Liberal Party. The separate existence of the different parties at this time seems superfluous and purposeless to me. Conditions change and we must read them correctly. The Gahal experiment (the Herut-Liberal bloc formed in 1965) was unqualifiedly successful. The Likud has passed the test of both being in opposition and of ruling."

Ehrlich said he will bring his unification proposal before the party

presidium "within a very few weeks." From there, it would be submitted to the other party forums and the branches for approval. The final step would be a special session of the party convention to approve the move.

He estimated that "the whole process should take no more than a few months."

Ehrlich said that the unification agreement may provide that for the first few years of the united party's existence, each of its component factions will be assured a certain quota of slots on the Knesset list. However, the candidate would be chosen by representatives of all the factions, just as the former Liberals would vote in the nomination of ex-Herut and ex-La'am candidates.

Ehrlich's move is said to have been motivated by two main considerations. The first is that there is a growing feeling in the Liberal party that it has deteriorated into utter chaos and impotence. His second is that, given the party's condition, its politicians' best option for survival is union with Herut, and that that had better be arranged while Menachem Begin is at Herut's helm. It is thought that his successors would be likely to present much harsher terms to the Liberals.

Ehrlich categorically rejected arguments that the Liberals "would be assimilated into Herut and lose their identity."

## 'Begin depressed over hip injury'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has become "depressed," as a result of his inability to maintain contact with the public since his injury over two months ago, according to a report in the Washington Post last week.

Begin, according to the paper, still suffers from intense pain from the leg injury sustained when he fell in the bathroom. He has been forced to manage affairs from his home or over the telephone, and the number of people he deals with on a daily basis has been decreasing.

Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, denied that Begin's injury has hampered his ability to manage affairs of state, or that his mood has been affected. He admitted, though, that Begin has difficulties sitting in one position for an hour or two. He said that the premier would be able to walk with the aid of a cane in a month or two.

Porat said that Begin did not attend last week cabinet meeting because he was suffering intense pain, and wanted to save his strength for meetings planned for later in the day.

The paper added that since the accident Begin has not lost his grip on things, and continues to pull strings behind the scenes. But the paper quoted (unnamed) ministers who have dealt with him recently that he has become moody.



Prime Minister Begin still recuperating from a hip joint fracture, last week attended the special Knesset session marking the House's 33rd birthday, which fell on Tu B'Shvat. Former Knesset Member David Hacohen, left foreground, shakes hand with Begin as he is wheeled into the chamber by ushers. (Rahamim Israeli)

## U.S. Jewish leaders plan world meet to back Israel

By LEON HADAR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent NEW YORK. — The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations is planning to hold an international Jewish conference to express solidarity with Israel on the eve of its withdrawal from Sinai in April.

The conference will meet at the beginning of April, in Israel.

A source close to the Presidents Conference said "Since Israel will probably be subject after the withdrawal to intense international pressure, especially from the American administration, to make concessions on the Palestinian issue, it is important that world Jewry shows it is behind Israel."

The initial plans for the April meeting were made during a recent visit to Western Europe and Israel by Howard Squadron, chairman of the Presidents Conference and Yehuda Helman, its executive director. They met with several Western European Jewish leaders and have received support for the idea from the Israel government.

The same source told The Jerusalem Post that the meeting will not be "pro-Likud but pro-Israeli,"

and that Labour leaders, like Shimon Peres and Abba Eban will be asked to address the conference. However, The Post has learned that Squadron and Helman, with



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the approval of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Likud figures, plan to use the conference to establish a new international Jewish organization that would be more supportive of Israel's Likud government. It would compete with the World Jewish Congress, headed by Edgar Bronfman, which Begin supporters in the U.S. believe is under "dovish" and pro-Labour influence, and with the World Zionist Organization, which they regard as impotent.

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grandchild to Vera Ronnen-Wall Rachel and Leon Saffdie, Montreal Meir Ronnen

# Opposition joins attack on Assembly, but questions wisdom of Golan law Knesset says UN sanctions vote has no validity

By MOSHE KOHN  
Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset — with the opposition only of its Democratic Front members — last week roundly condemned the UN General resolution recommending sanctions against Israel for extending its law to the Golan Heights.

The vote, at the end of the two days of debate, was 61 to 3 in support of the government's statement on the UN action.

Forty-one Alignment members and Shinui's Amnon Rubinstein abstained.

The resolution approved by the Knesset states that the House:

1 — rejects and condemns the malicious resolution of the United Nations General Assembly majority of February 5, 1982.

2 — declares that this resolution is devoid of any moral foundation and has no validity whatever.

3 — extends its appreciation to the 20 free and democratic states that, along with Israel, opposed the aforementioned resolution.

Summing up the two-day debate, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir asked the opposition Alignment whether they considered national unity and national consensus to be "dirty words," and that was why they had refused to join the coalition in a joint resolution.

The Alignment submitted a five-point resolution of its own. This also condemned the UN in no uncertain terms, singling out Syria for special condemnation, and expressed appreciation to "the nations that did not support Syria's draft resolution" at the General Assembly. The fifth

point, however, urged the government to "refrain from superfluous initiatives that do not serve any national interest and do not create any new positive situations. The government's initiative of December 13 (when the Golan Law was speedily enacted), both by its form and in its timing, played into the hands of those who wish Israel ill."

This time the vote was 61-42 against the resolution. The opponents included Rubinstein, as well as the DFPE.

In his summing up, Shamir wondered why the major parties had not been able to agree on a joint resolution that would "faithfully express the Knesset's united stance in vigorously rejecting the UN's malevolent resolution."

This would not have been the first time in Israel's parliamentary history or in the history of democratic parliaments in general, Shamir said, that parties had overlooked their differences and "at certain moments united around certain points" to present a united front to the world.

A day earlier, when he presented a government statement on the UN resolution, Shamir said that the root of the problem between Israel and Syria "is not one of territory but of existence."

Syria, Shamir explained, "continues to refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist. When Syria sat on the Golan Heights, it expressed its policy by raining fire and death down on peaceable civilians in the north."

He addressed these remarks particularly to those UN member states that, he said, opposed the UN resolution but abstained in the vote

"because of their sensitivity to the issue of territorial conquest, in view of their own histories."

Calling their abstentions "regrettable," the foreign minister said: "We have told our friends in many countries and we shall go on telling them: We are not sitting on the Golan Heights because of a lust for conquest or because we coveted a piece of our neighbour's land."

He called on the House and the world to "bear in mind what would have happened if that strip of land in the Golan Heights had not been under our control when the Yom Kippur War broke out. Every objective expert will attest that, in such an event, Israel's future would have been in serious danger."

That, he said, is "the source of the national consensus that we shall never come down from the Golan Heights, and that is the basis of the decision of the government and the Knesset that this should be the situation in the future — by virtue of the law and not of military conquest, which by the nature of things is temporary."

He characterized as "the height of absurdity" that representatives of countries like Syria, Iraq, the Soviet Union and Libya should preach to Israel about human rights and war-mongering.

Israel, he continued, "derives satisfaction from the fact that the family of democratic nations voted almost without exception" against the UN resolution.

Israel always has been and continues to be ready to negotiate peace with all her neighbours, without prior conditions, Shamir said. However, until its neighbours are ready to join in the pursuit of peace, "let them rest assured,

beyond any doubt, that the democratic State of Israel, for all the differences of opinion existing here, and notwithstanding the plethora of political parties, is capable at any time of mobilizing all its might to repel any attempt to endanger its existence and security."

Leading off the debate, Abba Eban, former foreign minister and former longtime ambassador to the UN, said that the situation at that body has over the years deteriorated to such an extent that "most countries have come to the conclusion that anyone seeking to make peace does better to try outside the UN framework."

Israel, he said, "was subjected to discrimination in the way she was admitted to UN membership, and has been a subject of continuous malicious discrimination throughout most of the years of her membership."

Eban went on to condemn what he called the UN's often hypocritical actions in general and anti-Israel malevolence in particular, and recited a long list of international agreements that had been reached by "traditional direct diplomacy" outside the UN framework.

One example of the latter was the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, "which earned UN condemnation," Eban said. "No literary imagination could conceive of a peace organization condemning a peace treaty between two states after 30 years of hostility and war."

The Golan Law, however, had been unnecessary, he said. It had not bolstered Israel's strength in the north by as much as one milligram.

Therefore, Eban continued, it is

the Knesset's duty to subject the government's policy to criticism. "Anyone withholding criticism will be to answer to history," he said. "Whoever waives his criticism will be betraying his parliamentary duty and abandoning the nation's and the country's fate to bad decision-making processes in the future, too, when really crucial matters, perhaps matters involving life and death, may be at stake."

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## Labour's winter of discord

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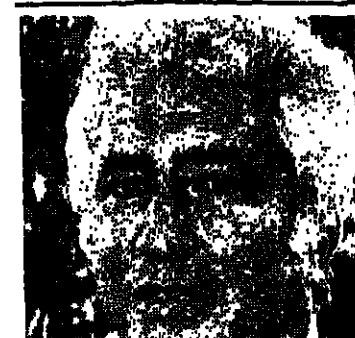
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## Likud unification prospects rise

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grandchild to Vera Ronnen-Wall Rachel and Leon Safdie, Montreal Meir Ronnen

## COMMENTARY

**THE SHOCK** of the 1967 war left Israel in a state of euphoria. The Arab territories had been captured with their populations, as the speed of the operation had precluded any organized flight. And for the first few days this climate of elation affected also the shocked peoples of the occupied territories. Confrontation turned to fraternization.

In this climate, contact was eagerly sought and, with rare exceptions, accepted. Rubbernecking in the Old City, Bethlehem, Jericho or Ramallah, one was warmly invited to visit; and, although one was often stuck for meaningful conversation, the theme was "peace, there should only be peace." And we all drank to that.

Merchants visited other merchants, travel agents made new contacts, garage people went to see their Arab colleagues in Wadi Joz, farmers went far afield to discuss crops, yields and prices. In our exuberance we may well have heaped a little too much goodwill on our somewhat more reticent new friends.

In the coffee shops and bars, soldiers drank toasts with the foes of yesterday, vowed that there should be only peace, with the reservists fondling the kids and buying them sweets. At the other end of the social spectrum, doctors from Israeli hospitals made contact with their Arab colleagues and mutual visits and inspections were arranged.

It was well known that Israeli medical standards were significantly higher than those prevailing in West Bank hospitals and this gave our people the incentive to demonstrate that the new Israeli presence would bring substantial benefits to the population in general and the professionals in particular.

One of the pioneers of medical cooperation was the late Prof. Gabi Izak, the head of the haematology department at Hadassah, and as dedicated a physician, organizer and researcher as ever trod the wards.

Through the years we had become close friends and I very much admired his total dedication, infectious enthusiasm and uncommon imagination. Together with Prof. Russell, head of the paediatric department at Hadassah, he selected Ramallah General Hospital for "adoption," seeing to it that the hopelessly depleted stocks of medicines and appliances were replenished from the Hadassah stores. He found that the level of treatment at Ramallah left much to be desired and arranged for parties of West Bank doctors to visit Hadassah for day-long symposia.

In the meantime, word had come from Amman that fraternization with the Jews was viewed as treason; in the absence of strong local leadership, the population submitted. Soon a sad and latent hostility displaced goodwill and cooperation.

But Profs. Izak and Russell persisted and the Hadassah symposia, consultations and referrals, interrupted by fraternal meals, continued. Hadassah issued the West Bank cars with window-stickers to facilitate access to the faculty carpark. But back home some of these cars were vandalized. Gradually, attendance dropped off and the meetings ceased. Still, Professors Izak and Russell soldiered on, if not encouraged at least not obstructed by Dr. Sali, the director of the Ramallah General Hospital.

During one of the weekly visits, Dr. Sali confronted Prof. Izak.



Arabs and Jews mix freely in the Old City of Jerusalem. In the euphoria after the 1967 war the feeling was widespread that there should be only peace.

## Distortions on the box

Wim Van Leer takes a critical look at the recent ABC television news report on Israel and the West Bank, which he says 'does not confuse its readers with refinements like even-handedness or balanced views.' He points as an example to the distortions in the film, 'Under the Israeli thumb,' of the medical facilities offered to the West Bank Arabs.

"My dear Professor Izak," he said, "don't think that I don't appreciate what you are trying to do, or fail to admire your skill and experience. But you are wasting your time. In your eagerness and dedication you have failed to notice that we Arabs don't want your Jewish know-how. In fact, we reject your 20th century medicine."

He went on to say something like this: "We are Arabs, and want to do things our way, learn and adapt ourselves at our own speed. We have done so for centuries and have fared well by it. You always wave those figures of child mortality in our face. But such is our way of life — birth and death, it is all the same. You may well represent the 20th century, but you have been too busy to notice that we don't want any of it. Maybe one day, *Inshallah*, we shall catch up. But only at our own pace and in our own time."

I saw my friend Gabi that evening when he came home, depressed to the gills. "Where do you go from here?" I asked.

"Where can you go?" he said.

THE MAGAZINE PROGRAM-ME 20/20 is televised throughout America by ABC.

A recent programme entitled "Under the Israeli Thumb" was anything but sympathetic towards Israel and caused a furore in the media here and abroad.

I have seen the 18-minute film and have the script before me. "Under the Israeli Thumb" made up one section of an hour-long telecast, and was sandwiched between an exposé on the dangers of cyanide fumes from burning plastic and the legend of pop-star

Tina Turner.

The film's merit is that it is frankly pro-Palestinian and does not confuse its viewers with refinements like even-handedness or balanced views. The Israel segment deals with the following aspects of the occupation of the West Bank: confiscation of Arab lands; harassment of, and restrictions on, the population; retaliatory measures against recalcitrant citizens; wilful neglect of medical services; withholding of water resources.

The case of land expropriation can — and has — been argued by lawyers. Harassment and abrogation of democratic procedures for security reasons must provide the West Bank population with much cause for irritation, and while not making the average Arab's life a hell, cannot be said to improve the quality of his life.

Measures taken to discourage others, like the blowing up or sealing of houses, can be disputed *ad infinitum*. But in the medical field, absolute and comparative statistics are available and the argument can be quantified. I have therefore selected this section for elucidation and analysis.

THE MAIN medical spokesman on the programme is one Dr. Shewki Harb of the Ramallah Hospital. But interviewer Tom Jarriel, supposedly a questioner in search of truth, adds his own nickel's worth of prejudice, backing it with assertions from unidentified sources.

Jarriel: "West Bankers charge there is a systematic effort to stamp out their political and cultural identity. Palestinians charge the policy of the military government is to sti-

ple development of all West Bank institutions. For example this is the government control hospital at Ramallah, one of the biggest on the West Bank."

Dr. Harb: "Very often we lack simple medications like Ampicillin, a basic antibiotic anywhere in the world."

I am sure Dr. Harb knows very well that Ampicillin is made in Israel under the name of Ikopen, even if Jarriel, not having done his homework, does not.

Dr. Harb is a very frustrated man indeed. An open-heart surgeon of exceptional talent, having worked under Dr. Michael DeBakey in Houston, he has no chance of practicing his skills since the Ramallah Hospital does not possess the necessary back-up systems, staff or facilities for such surgery. This is not the fault of the Israeli authorities; it is due to the fact that Israel can take care of any Arabs in need of treatment and does not need Dr. Harb, who, frustrated in medicine, is now trying his hand at politics.

Harb omits to tell his audience that, especially in child care, the more complicated cases are sent to Bethlehem's excellent Catholic hospital, Caritas, and the most difficult cases to Hadassah on Mount Scopus, where the bill for West Bank patients is paid by the military government. So West Bank mothers are well provided for, albeit not at the Ramallah facility.

But let us continue with the programme: Jarriel: "The infant mortality rate is going down almost everywhere in the world, but on the West Bank, say Palestinian doctors, it's actually going up..."

Since Jarriel refuses to give figures, let me provide them. IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) is the number of deaths before 12 months per one thousand live births: Gaza Strip 1969: 64.3; 1980: 43.0. Judea and Samaria 1968: 33.6; 1980: 28.3.

Dr. Harb: "All babies who need respirators in this hospital die, because we don't have simply baby respirators. And these are lost."

At this point Jarriel tries his hand at creative writing: Jarriel: "The Israelis say there is one baby respirator... but that's not nearly enough, according to independent medical experts [sic]. At Hadassah for example... there are 10 baby respirators."

As the good doctor knows, there are three incubators/respirators at Ramallah, which are more than enough since all cases of the slightest complexity are sent elsewhere. Hadassah has to cope not only with its own population but with Dr. Harb's community as well.

| Now for the IMR statistics: |      |       |                   |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|-------------------|
| Country                     | Year | IMR   | Information       |
| Holland                     | '79  | 8.7   | complete          |
| U.S.                        | '79  | 13.00 | complete          |
| U.S.                        | '80  | 12.5  | complete          |
| Soviet Union                | '74  | 27.7  | incomplete        |
| Venezuela                   | '77  | 39.5  | incomplete        |
| Paraguay                    | '77  | 95.2  | incomplete        |
| Poland                      | '78  | 22.5  | complete          |
| Rumania                     | '78  | 30.3  | complete          |
| Hungary                     | '78  | 24.4  | complete          |
| Kuwait                      | '77  | 39.1  | complete          |
| Iraq                        | '77  | 30.6  | incomplete        |
| Jordan                      | —    | —     | no data submitted |
| Syria                       | —    | —     | no data submitted |
| Egypt                       | '75  | 89.2  | incomplete        |
| Algeria                     | '76  | 87.9  | incomplete        |
| Libya                       | '76  | 55.7  | incomplete        |
| Israel                      | '78  | 17.2  | complete          |
| Israel                      | '79  | 15.9  | complete          |
| Israel                      | '80  | 14.9  | complete          |
| Gaza Strip                  | '69  | 64.3  | incomplete        |
| Judea & Samaria             | '80  | 43.00 | complete          |
|                             | '68  | 33.6  | incomplete        |
|                             | '80  | 28.3  | complete          |

to say nothing of patients from all over the Arab world who come to the hospital for treatment. To Jarriel it's all part of a big plot.

Jarriel: "The Israelis say it has never been their policy to deny decent medical care to people on the West Bank. The Palestinians insist it's part of a subtle Israeli policy with a very specific aim."

Dr. Harb: "It is really driving out the population in a more civilized way. When you have killed the institutions of a country, you are practically killing, destroying the population."

The World Health Organization keeps tabs on global infant mortality rates, in fact uses them to assess the standard of a country's medical services. Harb's accusations must be checked against the statistics, which Jarriel should have done according to normal standards of journalistic ethics.

Although all nations report to the WHO, the accuracy of the data varies greatly and the world body has found some nice face-saving euphemisms to cover administrative "inexactitudes."

Thus "incomplete" sounds better than "fake." For most civilized countries, the figures are "complete." The USSR is an exception. "I.E." means "informed estimate," an updated estimate more closely related to reality and supplied by expert opinion based on WHO unpublished data.

The submission of "incomplete" data is not always the result of self-serving camouflage or bureaucratic sloth. Where birth occurs in hospitals, statistics are relatively easy to come by. But in primitive societies, most mothers have no hospitals or medical facilities at their disposal and infant mortality is just not reported.

AS I SAID, "Under the Israeli Thumb" is a straight Palestinian/PLO propaganda film, with the interviewer and the interviewee dedicated to attacking Israel. Its very blatancy gives it the hallmark of honesty — honest PLO arguments to appeal to the emotions of a largely uninformed public.

I have no doubt that many injustices are committed in the territories, injustices which weigh heavily on the consciences of Israelis who feel that the ideals on which the state was founded have been degraded. These injustices are not only undermining our reputation in the world (which is something we can live with), they are also undermining belief in our cause (which we cannot afford).

I personally would have more sympathy for the West Bank Arabs if they were not for films like "Under the Israeli Thumb."

Now for the IMR statistics:

## INSIGHT

THE SUDDEN and sensationalized publication of a supposed CIA document on Israel's security services, putting them in the worst possible light, might be regarded as part of a design aimed at discrediting the Jewish state. Indeed, it might even be part of a bid to demonize Israel in world public opinion. This was the explanation for its timing that appeared most credible to Maj. Gen. (res.) Aharon Yariv, chief of Military Intelligence between 1964 and 1972. The interview took place at his office in the Gilman building at Tel Aviv University, where he has headed the Centre for Strategic Studies since 1978.

The 61-year-old Yariv who served for a short term as a minister in the Rabin cabinet, said three possibilities should be considered when weighing up the credibility of the document. First, it might be a genuine scoop by a journalist who had brought home from Tehran the inside CIA story on the Mossad, Israel's security service. Second it might have been leaked in the U.S. to the *Washington Post*, with the definite purpose of discrediting Israel. Third, it might have been fabricated. Or it might be a combination of the second and third possibilities.

In the third case, there was the question of who fabricated it. To this there were a number of possible answers: an American source within the CIA itself or some other section of the American Intelligence community; the disinformation section of Moscow's KGB; or some pro-Arab source, quite possibly the Saudi lobby.

The likelihood of its having been fabricated was based on similar incidents in the past, with the sensational stories being traced back to both the KGB and the CIA. The latter, for example, had flooded the Western media in 1976 and 1978 with wild stories about Israel's supposed nuclear arsenal, aimed at damaging Israel's case with American public opinion. Moreover, the CIA had never come out with a clear denial of its authorship of those fabricated reports.

NOT HAVING yet read the complete document, Yariv himself leaned towards an American or pro-Arab source, although "one should not altogether eliminate KGB disinformation." What was most decidedly sceptical about was the story of an enterprising newspaperman smuggling the document out of Tehran.

The material contained a mélange of isolated facts combined with half-truths and total fabrications in keeping with the expectations of a world readership fed on a staple diet of spy novels. "Open any thriller and you'll find it featuring international terrorists and the Mossad," he pointed out.

He was furious at the attempt to pin a monopoly of dirty tricks on the Israeli services, using a mixture of facts, half-truths and sheer lies. A good example of an invention was the story about Israel using the hoary pregnancy trick to force an American diplomat to reveal secrets. Here he exploded: "It's absolutely inconceivable that our people would ever use such a trick."

He recalled how on the eve of his departure for Washington in 1957 to serve as Israel's military attaché the then Mossad chief, Isser Harel had made the unusual gesture of inviting him to lunch at a good restaurant. "The burden of his message was a warning: Don't get mixed up in spying."

When it came to the question of

## Behind the 'revelation'

Mark Segal talks to Aharon Yariv about the report on Israeli intelligence that has surfaced in Washington.



Aharon Yariv... "stamping Israel with a heinous image." Isser Harel... "Don't get mixed up in spying."

the CIA, Yariv would not agree that its very alliance on the matter gave greater credence to the document and to nefarious American intentions. After all, he said, what could the CIA chiefs have done? Anything they might have said would only have added to the sensationalism of the story, so discretion being the better part of valour, they had taken cover behind a series of "no comment" replies.

Then again, he conjectured, at best the story might have originated with a man or men well placed in the U.S. government who wished to settle accounts with the Israeli Intelligence community. "These things do happen, you know. The document was aimed at embedding in the public mind the notion that Israel was the sole originator of the dirty-tricks department."

Did they want to depict Israel as the wild man of the Western world? "No," he replied, "I think they want to make us into the trickster of the world."

Did it not derive from the kind of demagoguery that produced the most notorious anti-Semitic document of them all — the Protocols of the Elders of Zion?

"To a certain extent. After all they want to spread the word that a respectable member of the international community would never engage in such dirty tricks. As if all the others don't engage in covert activities. As if the Americans don't try their best to spy on our embassy in Washington."

It was a hypocritical attempt at stamping Israel with a heinous image.

"In the document, they dwell on Israel's 'penthouse for surreptitious surveillance', as if other countries' services don't engage in it — particularly the French who are the world leaders in this field of intelligence gathering."

Quoting from Samson's famous riddle that "out of the strong came forth sweetness," Yariv mused with a smile that the attempt to show Israel as a monster might turn out to the advantage of a small country besieged by many enemies. After all, it was preferable that they should regard Israel as strong rather than weak. "There are even those who say that the only positive thing about the Protocols was that they conjured up a mighty adversary of

city of the policy-makers to have at their disposal not only the research material of Army Intelligence, but also of the Mossad and the Foreign Ministry's input.

REREADING the reports of the document, Yariv fumed over the distortion of the circumstances surrounding the unfortunate bombing of the surveillance ship Liberty early in the Six Day war, which had caused problems in U.S.-Israel relations.

"I remember the incident clearly," he said. "The navy mistakenly identified the boat as Egyptian and asked the air force to bomb it. It was only after a pilot reported seeing the Stars and Stripes waving from the mast that we realized what had happened. I remember only too well how upset everyone was that day."

In the final analysis, would the story cause great damage to Israel's cause?

Yariv thought for a bit and said: "It certainly won't help, and will do a bit of harm. However, so many stories have been printed about the Mossad that basically it won't matter..." Dealing with the effect of the document as a whole on cooperation with the U.S. in the field, Yariv said:

"The whole world knows about our long and close cooperation in this sphere, with each side protecting its own interests."

When I wondered whether Israel could trust that information supplied to the U.S. might not end up on front pages, he said "all kinds of cooperation must involve a measure of risk, which you take into account from the very start. Let's say you make a balance sheet and decide that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages."

All told, he did not think such a document would have a far-reaching effect on U.S.-Israel intelligence cooperation. Moreover, the strategic cooperation memorandum had even spelled out this aspect of joint work.

VIEWING the world scene, Yariv said Israel could be proud of the effective and smooth operation of its services. Israel was blessed with a first-class harmonious working relationship between the military and civilian branches of its intelligence. This had been so ever since Meir Amit took charge of the Mossad almost simultaneously with his own appointment as head of Military Intelligence.

The CIA was in deep trouble, having suffered a depletion of its best men in the wake of the post-Watergate crackdown and Congressional discussions. He understood that the new CIA chief was striving to put the pieces together again. The British had still to recover from the blows they sustained from Philby and Co., who had wrought great damage to the West as a whole.

While the CIA excelled in the technological wizardry side of intelligence gathering, the Russians were tops at manipulating live agents. They had developed this technique to an art from the days of the Comintern, "for they have the least scruples about using people."

As a parting anecdote, Yariv related how he had told John Le Carré — "the finest spy novelist and a lovely man" — that of all his books, the one he found reflected best the work of intelligence services was *The Looking-Glass War*, which depicted the warfare between various intelligence departments. Le Carré had appreciated the choice, he told Yariv. "You know, my old colleagues in MI 6 hated it."

## Aguda still adamant on the Sabbath

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Agudat Yisrael Knesset faction head Avraham Shapira warned last week that if the "Abie Nathan Law" passes with coalition support, the Aguda will feel free to team up with the opposition on various legislative initiatives, even if they "strongly displease the Likud."

The Aguda has been energetically



Avraham Melamed

campaigning against the bill, which would allow Peace Ship broadcaster Abie Nathan to broadcast from Israel rather than from an offshore location outside Israeli territorial waters. Agudat Yisrael argues that "thus far, his broadcasts from sea had nothing Israeli or Jewish in them, disseminated the worst that foreign culture has to offer, were in foreign languages apart from the commercials, and, worst of all, the state cannot give a private man a licence to desecrate the Sabbath (by broadcasting on Friday night, Saturday and Jewish holidays)."

The "Abie Nathan Law" is supported by a number of Likud MKs, some of whom are even among the bill's sponsors. Coalition sources say that if the Aguda carries out its threat, it could dangerously affect coalition stability.

Shapira also said that he "would not be surprised if in the future some of the rabbis in the Council of Torah Sages declare a boycott of El Al because of its Sabbath flights." Aguda sources said Thursday that the move is a "distinct possibility if the government does not carry out its undertaking in the coalition agreement to close down El Al on the Sabbath." Six months have passed since that agreement was signed.

Shapira said that "in the event of such a rabbinical decree, I, my family and those who work for me will no longer fly El Al. Many thousands of observant Jews will cease doing so as well and the loss to El Al would be immeasurably greater than what it gains from operating on Saturdays."

Meanwhile, National Religious Party MK Avraham Melamed intends to propose to his party this week that it renew action for a national unity government.

Melamed told reporters here last week that he feels "a national unity government ought to be set up fast and possibly even before the completion of the Sinai pullback. This would very simply be a government of national salvation for Israel."

He said that only such a government would be able to "put a halt to the ability of small parties like Tami and Agudat Yisrael to hold up the government and extort all they wish with absolute impudence and lack of any shame."

THE RECENT UN resolution condemning Israel's action over the Golan must be seen in its correct perspective. True, the General Assembly has no "teeth" and the resolution will have no immediate practical effects. But it would be extremely short-sighted to ignore the decision.

The international hypocrisy which characterizes this — and all other — UN resolutions regarding Israel is clear to all fair-minded individuals. For countries such as the Soviet Union, Iraq and Libya to sermonize is nothing short of ludicrous. But these are the facts of life in the UN.

However unimportant the UN resolution itself may be, the voting figures are a reliable indicator of Israel's current international position — and they are, therefore, important.

The resolution is one of the most severe and most hostile passed at the UN. It was introduced during an emergency General Assembly which was convened under the so-called "Uniting for Peace" procedure.

This procedure, created by the U.S. during the Korean War, has not been used often. Between 1956 and 1967, it was used five times — in connection with Suez, Hungary, Lebanon, the Congo, and the Middle East (in 1967). Perhaps the most notable use of the procedure occurred during the crisis that followed the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. The Golan debate represented the ninth occasion on which it was invoked.

This procedure, coupled with the language of the resolution itself, constitute a major political assault on Israel.

BUT WHAT is truly important is the opportunity it provided to measure Israel's political standing internationally.

Many point to the vote of the European Community, excluding Greece, as providing a ray of hope. But the vote of the West European bloc must be seen in the context of the resolution, which is, in fact, a prescription for the destruction of Israel.

The Western community has generally been very careful, within the framework of the UN voting pattern, not to side with a position which brings into question Israel's very existence. This differs radically from votes on issues on which there is a debate not only in the international community but also within Israel itself. In such cases, the overwhelming vote — even of the

## At the mercy of America

Knesset Member Chaim Herzog assesses the implications of the U.N. General Assembly vote condemning Israel's adoption of the Golan law. The only thing standing between Israel and a sanctions vote in the Security Council, he says, is the raised hand of the U.S. representative.



Chaim Herzog, right, during his term as ambassador at the UN. With him is the late Yigal Allon, then Israel's foreign minister.

Western community — often goes against Israel.

A debate which went to the root of Israel's existence was held in the UN General Assembly in 1975, when a resolution was proposed equating Zionism with racism. A comparison of the vote on that resolution with the vote on the Golan resolution shows a very severe erosion of Israel's position internationally — on the issue of Israel's very existence.

In November 1975, the UN totaled 142 members. Of these, 72 voted in favour of the resolution equating Zionism with racism; 35, including all the Western countries, voted against, while 31 abstained and three were absent. In all, 70 countries did not vote for the resolution. In other words, 50 per cent of the UN member states were unwilling to go along with a resolution condemning Zionism. The bulk of the support, therefore, came

from the Communist, Arab and radical Third World blocs.

TODAY, the UN numbers 156 members. Of that number, only 21 (as opposed to 35 in 1975) voted against the resolution and 34 abstained. In other words, the number of countries unwilling to commit themselves to Israel's destruction in the UN by openly taking a stand against the resolution or abstaining from it has gone down to about one-third of the UN's members.

This is a measure of the increasing degree of isolation in which Israel finds itself. Had the U.S. ambassador not made it clear that a vote for the resolution would be a vote against the U.S., the result might have been even worse.

As it is, almost 90 countries voted for a resolution which called for an economic, political and military boycott of Israel and for its complete isolation.

Thus, while it is still possible to

draw comfort from the unchanged position of Western leaders, the change in the voting pattern on so vital an issue for Israel — and on a resolution sponsored by so radical a country as Syria and backed by the Soviet Union — must give rise to very considerable concern.

The danger in this resolution lies not so much in its immediate effects, but rather in the fact that it is part of a process which is eroding Israel's international position.

Comparisons have been made with the fate of South Africa in the UN and the possible fate of Israel. South Africa is still a member of the UN, but in 1974 and in 1979 the credentials committee of the General Assembly refused to accept the South African delegation's credentials, and since 1974 South Africa has not been able to take its seat in the General Assembly.

The credentials committee, which rules on this matter, is appointed each year by the president of the General Assembly. The president this year is an Iraqi. So, unless the U.S. takes a strong, unequivocal position in advance, with a clear threat to withdraw from the General Assembly if action is taken against Israel (as it did in the case of the International Labour Organization), there could be serious problems for Israel at the next General Assembly.

It is well for Israel to remember, however, that despite the fact that the U.S., Britain and France repeatedly vetoed resolutions in the Security Council calling for sanctions against South Africa, they were ultimately forced to support an embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa in a resolution which was passed in 1977. On that occasion, Menachem Begin's government sent not one but two letters to the secretary-general of the UN undertaking to abide by the sanctions decision.

The problem now facing Israel, therefore, is the cumulative effect that such action in the UN can ultimately have.

The stand taken by the U.S. delegation was a most welcome one. But, paradoxically, it also emphasized Israel's central weakness: Israel now depends on the U.S. for economic and military aid, which is of great importance. Above all, however, Israel depends almost entirely on the U.S. for political support. This, again, is a function of the erosion of Israel's international position which has occurred over recent years, and it means that Israel would be unwise not to return to the policy of co-

ordinating moves in advance with Washington.

The only thing standing between Israel and a sanctions vote in the Security Council is the raised hand of the U.S. representative. This means that Israel is increasingly dependent on the U.S. for maintaining its international standing, not to mention its economic and military well-being.

THE DEBATE in the Security Council and in the Emergency General Assembly, with the consequent focus of international attention on the Golan Heights, was the result of a very ill-advised move to apply Israeli law to the Golan. This occurred at a time when Israel was, in fact, free to do as it wished in that area without arousing the opposition of the world.

What is disturbing in this development is that the decision was not thought out within the framework of an analysis of the political options which could well face Israel in the near future.

The Golan law, in effect, added not one single tree or hut to Jewish settlements in the Golan. At the same time, it has created an international atmosphere which must considerably narrow Israel's freedom of action in the near future.

Instead of preparing a suitable political basis for any possible confrontation, diplomatic or military, the Golan Law, with its resultant developments at the UN, has weakened Israel internationally. Conversely, Syria, which closely coordinated its UN moves with the Soviet Union, has strengthened its political position and gained points in preparation for possible future developments.

There is a facile tendency to brush off resolutions in the UN as being unimportant: the fact is, however, that they do reflect the attitude of the individual countries to Israel. As such, they cannot be ignored.

When such developments occur because Israel must protect its vital interests, these interests must obviously take precedence over any other considerations. But when they occur because of an apparent ungovernable instinct to indulge in rhetoric, words and demonstration by way of legislation, one must ask whether such developments are the product of a detailed scientific evaluation and analysis or of momentary whims and flights of fancy. If the answer is the latter, we surely have much to be apprehensive and concerned about.

and the status of the committees only "as a last resort."

Rejecting Langer's arguments that international law forbids the requisition of land in occupied territory for non-military use, Shamgar ruled that customary international law requires the military commander of such areas to protect public property. This enables Israel to seize the "state land" — the court accepted the categorization.

Shamgar therefore ruled that since the military government is not subservient to local civilian courts in the territories, challenges by local holders against such seizures must be made to military appeals committees. He noted that these bodies must include at least one (out of three) member with legal training, and that they are not subject to the authority of any military commander.

Nevertheless, Shamgar was understanding of the petitioners' claim



Justice Meir Shamgar

that they were given no advance warning of the seizure. They must be given time to prepare their appeal, he said, and ordered the military government to adopt "defined and fair administrative procedures" to insure that anyone who might be affected by its acts will have adequate opportunity to present his case for review.

## Things look up for the Biblical Zoo

Jerusalem Post Reporter

CONTRIBUTIONS TO The Jerusalem Post's Toy Fund continue to come in. This is really wonderful. With the IS10,218 we received last week, our 33rd drive now stands at IS\$29,145.79.

We already have part of the construction costs for The Jerusalem Post Monkey House at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, but not enough to see it that the house is built this year. The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund took on this pet project at the request of the Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who has set out to give the zoo a much-needed face lift. We know how much joy the zoo's inhabitants bring to the young and the old, and as a matter of fact, to all ages in between.

Please, kind readers, do not make out your cheques to the "Monkey House." Your cheque must read:

"The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund." Add the phrase "for the Monkey House" below. Banks can be very difficult.

And while we are on the subject of cheques, quite a few of our contributors have not taken note of the fact the year is now 1982. All those incorrectly made out will have to go back for replacements. We have also had cheques made out "Toys for Toys" or just "For the Elderly." While we somehow persuade our bank to accept these cheques when we put our stamp on it, we find the overseas banks not so cooperative.

So when helping us double both The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund and "Forsake Me Not" — The Jerusalem Post, please make sure that your cheques are made out exactly as given here.

And do send your cheques off directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem, Israel. Contributors to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund last week include:

- IS10 Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Engel, Hewlett, N.Y.
- IS100 From the Rabbi's Mitzvah Fund of Temple Emanuel-Eli of Ashdod—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Weiss, Valley Stream, N.Y.
- IS72 Mr. and Mrs. H. Yarosky, St. Laurent, Canada.
- IS54 In honour of Hillel, Gideon and Miriam Sims — J. Burton Sims, Montclair, N.Y.
- IS50 Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Geller, El Paso, Tx.
- IS10 In memory of my parents, Herman and Therese Grunthal and my sister Lisa-Betti — Tini Whitehead, London.
- IS25 To our special friends in Holon, Israel, Moshe, Hanna, Shoshana, Yitzik and Aliza — Shana, Shimon and Ari, St. Louis, Mo.
- IS400 In honour of Rose B. Davidson of Baltimore, Md. on her 80th birthday — IS80 from each of her five Israelites — David, Jane, Margery, Moshe and Sarah.
- IS18 In honour of the birth of Shalom Gamliel of Zichron Ya'akov, our newest grandson, on January 12, also his mother's birthday — Irving and Edith Weller, Hicksville, N.Y.
- IS10 In honour of our grandson, Evan, who will be celebrating his 6th birthday on February 15. — Rabbi Zelik and Zaida Block, Leonia, NJ.
- IS5 R. and L.B., Manchester, England.
- IS10 In honour of our grandchildren, Rena and Ari Dabbi, Houston, Tx. — Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Dubin, Philadelphia, Pa. Judy Schmutz, Kew Gardens, N.Y. Temple Ramat Zion P.T.A., Northridge, CA. (Monkey House).
- IS130 Mazal Tov on the occasion of the eighth birthday of Dima Gordon — Jeannette Mazal Tov on the occasion of the sixth birthday of Ury Gordon — Jeannette Toni Barkan, South Africa.
- IS750 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

IS111 G. and L. Ra'anana. From Moshe Monki for my brothers and sisters in the Zoo (Monkey House).

IS100 In fondest memory of our only and most beloved Zachi, who was killed in a car accident 3 1/2 years ago and who would have been 10 years old on February 11 — from his Oma, Saba and Sava.

IS5 Linda Motel, age 11 — sends part of her Hanukkah money so that other children will have as much fun as she did on Hanukkah.

IS2 I.P. Saffelder, Salford, England.

IS54 Dany celebrated his Bar Mitzvah last week and wants to share his Simcha with others less fortunate, so he is sending IS18 Hal from his own money and we are adding IS36, as grand parents — Dany, Ben and Rachel Felleg, Ramat Hasharon.

IS18 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

WITH the IS13,661.90 that came in during the week, the "Forsake Me Not" total so far stands at IS1,048,806.72. We have already sent out cheques to 19 communities to help them continue services providing dental care, home help, heating in outlying villages, etc. Another list is in preparation and their cheques will be sent shortly.

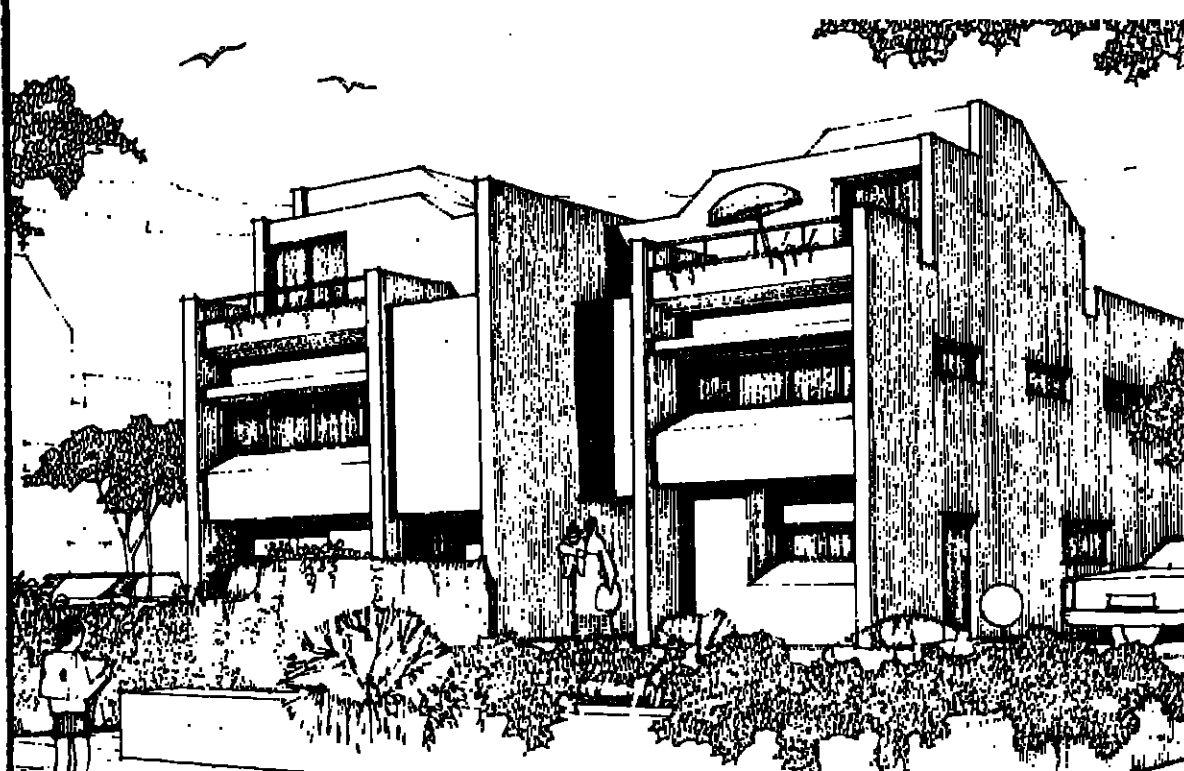
Pleased as we are to have raised over a million shekels, we can plinly see that a lot more will be needed if we are to answer all of the requests the Ministry of Social Affairs bring to us.

Meanwhile about 200 homes of the elderly have been connected to the beeper network, which enables people who are attached or in need of urgent medical attention to get immediate help. Each additional beeper tie-up costs \$750, and there are many, many people who need the instrument, particularly in view of the increase of assaults on the elderly.

Last week's list of "Forsake Me Not" donors includes:

- IS350 Anonymous, Amsterdam, Holland.
- IS100 Elton Thomas, Springfield, Ohio.
- IS30 Claire and Marvin Greenberg, Islip, N.Y.
- IS10 In loving memory of Tante Rosa — Sonia, Wera and Bronia Plechowiec, Rome.
- IS10 Sabina Borden, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Geller, El Paso, Tx.
- IS600 Mary Gelbart, Jerusalem.
- IS300 Vered Hagall Guez Farm, Korazim.
- Anonymous, Ma'agan Michael.
- IS250 G. Blass Israel, the people and the land — Mr. and Mrs. Max A. Kopstein, Chicago, Ill. Anna H. Sorrell, Caracas, Venezuela.
- IS1300 In memory of Mortimer J. Kroll — Mrs. Rosalie Kroll, her children and grandchildren.
- IS10 In loving memory of Fritz Engel and Reuben Malachi — Elan Engel, Stockholm. Wishing a special happy birthday to my big-hearted sister, Hannah Kramer, Bronx, N.Y. — Belle Kirschbaum, Jerusalem.
- IS10 In honour of our 77th wedding anniversary — Zaida and Zelik Block, Leonia, NJ.
- IS78 and L. B., Manchester, England.
- IS200 Margaret and Abraham Ben Yehoshua, Haifa. Victor Tudor Tapes (Israel) Ltd., Jerusalem. Anonymous, Tel Aviv. In honour of Harry Blumberg's 80th birthday — from his friends Jack and Celia Herzliya. In memory of my late father J. I. Judah — Abraham Yehuda, Herzliya Pituah.
- IS10 In honour of our children Mr. and Mrs. Menachem Dubin, Ramat Hasharon — Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Dubin, Philadelphia, Pa. Judy K. Schmutz, Kew Gardens, N.Y. In memory of Nurit Cohen's father — Elmer and Zelman Stein, St. Louis, Mo. Thelma and Joseph L. Berman, New York.
- IS750 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
- IS111 G. and L. Ra'anana.
- IS31 P. Saffelder, Salford, England.
- IS100 In memory of my husband Paul Donath — Corphina Donath, Ramat Gan. In cherished memory of my great-grandparents Chaim and Isaac Feldman and Zippora and Izick Panner — Inbal Hadda-Panner. In cherished memory of my great-grandparents Chaim and Isaac Feldman and Zippora and Izick Panner — Silvan Cohen. Elizabeth Lurie, Haifa.
- IS10 In loving memory of my father Benjamin Cohen — Franklin T. Cohen, Silver Spring, Md.

## LUXURY COTTAGES IN RAMAT HASHARON



In Rehov Zerubavel — a residential villa section — two of the leading building companies, Goldstein Bros. and Y. Pritzker Ltd., are constructing 18 high standard cottages, on Givat Brosh.

The cottages are spacious (area about 210 sq. m.) superlative residences, in which the interior and exterior design have been functionally combined.

The cottages have two floors, a basement and attic. Every cottage has a front and back garden, plus a patio.

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Every cottage has its individual heating and cooling system, a sun (water) heater, formica cupboards above and below the marble counter, coloured tiling in kitchen, bathroom and toilets and aluminium window frames and shutters.

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Frieda Leemon, National President of Pioneer Women/Na'amal U.S.A. 1977-1981 was honoured at the dedication ceremony of Na'amal's "Timon" — Girls' Vocational High School in Lod, which bears her name. Among the participants were: Phyllis Sukter — National President of Pioneer Women/Na'amal U.S.A., Moshe Efrat — Mayor of Lod, and Masha Lubelsky — Secretary General of Na'amal.

The students, Jewish and Arab girls aged 15 to 18, study sewing and pre-school child care as well as academic subjects. They take part in various social, cultural and volunteer activities sponsored by the school and the community.

Pictured, right to left: Mrs. Frieda Leemon, Mrs. Masha Lubelsky, Mr. Moshe Efrat.

Advertisement

# Cantor classes

MUSIC &amp; MUSICIANS Yohanan Boehm

OUR MUSIC-education institutions are constantly beset by financial worries and have to solicit assistance from official and private sources. It was therefore gratifying to read in the local press at the end of December that an International Fund for the Encouragement of Liturgical Music (*hazanut*) has been set up to "promote traditional practices in Israel and the Diaspora." The initiator of this fund is Mr. Haim Wiener, of Miami Beach, Florida, who wants this effort to "develop Jewish liturgical music, to prepare the next generation to carry on the tradition in Israel and the Diaspora, through scholarships to young, gifted students, and to study the beautiful treasure of *hazanut* and preserve its character." One of the aims of the fund is to reverse the trend for American cantors to engage in operatic careers by creating attractive conditions for potential *hazanim*.

SO FAR, so good. But who is to decide which tradition or traditions are to be promoted and through which channels? The tradition from Riga, from Warsaw, from Budapest or Temesvar, from Berlin, Hamburg or Breslau? And what about Morocco, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Yemen, to mention only a few?

Through the dispersal of the Jewish people over the last 2,000 years, so many foreign elements have crept into liturgical chant and assimilated themselves with established traditions, that today no common ground seems to exist between the various communities.

FROM MY FILES I culled the following notice, which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* on February 21, 1960.

"An Academy for *hazanut* whose object it is to turn out qualified cantors was festively inaugurated at Beit Tchernichovsky in Tel Aviv this month. In addition to Jewish cantorial music, those who attend it will also study the liturgical music of other religions, as well as musical composition. Amongst the teachers will be Paul Ben-Haim, Gary Bertini, Odedo Paros, and Leib Glantz, who is also the rector of the Academy."

Unfortunately, the famous cantor Leib Glantz, who was the spirited initiator of this institution, died in 1964 and, as far as I know, no out-

standing success or even functioning of this academy has ever been heard of. My files are full of the names of similar still-born funds, foundations and institutions established by well-meaning people.

The Institute for Religious Music in Israel, at Heichal Shlomo in Jerusalem, has a seminar on liturgical traditions around Hanukkah every year, each time concentrating on a different community. It does not aim, in its research, teaching or publicity, at the unification of liturgical music. No "Schola Cantorum" — freely translated as "A School for Cantors" — exists in the country; traditions are carried on from generation to generation more by accident than design.

THE MUSICAL inspiration of professional composers from liturgical sources is extremely limited, since Orthodox Ashkenazi and Sephardi/Oriental synagogues do not allow the use of instruments or of a mixed choir. The few commissions extended by Reform congregations in the U.S. to Jewish composers have resulted in two remarkable *Sacred Services* (*Ayodot Hakodesh*), one by Ernest Bloch, the other by Darius Milhaud, which have acquired a place in the international concert repertoire. But others, like those of Lavry, Alexander, Nitra and Miron have barely survived their initial presentation in the synagogues concerned.

We are very far from a unified liturgy that would serve all members of the Jewish religion and inspire composers to dedicate their talents to the creation of religious music for the edification of the congregation and its communion with its Creator.

ONE MEANS of preserving the musical traditions of the Jewish people will become available to the public when Beit Hafezoth, the museum of the Jewish Diaspora on the campus of Tel Aviv University, opens its Sound-and Light Library in May.

The new library will enable visitors to listen to the musical traditions of various communities and different periods on one of six stations, while another five stations will be available for viewing slides from the exhibitions mounted at the museum from time to time, accompanied by appropriate music.

## A month of jazz

AMERICAN jazz-flautist Herbie Mann will give five concerts around the country this month, headlining a mini-festival dubbed "Yofi Shel Jazz" involving Israel Radio, jazz clubs, hotels and the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

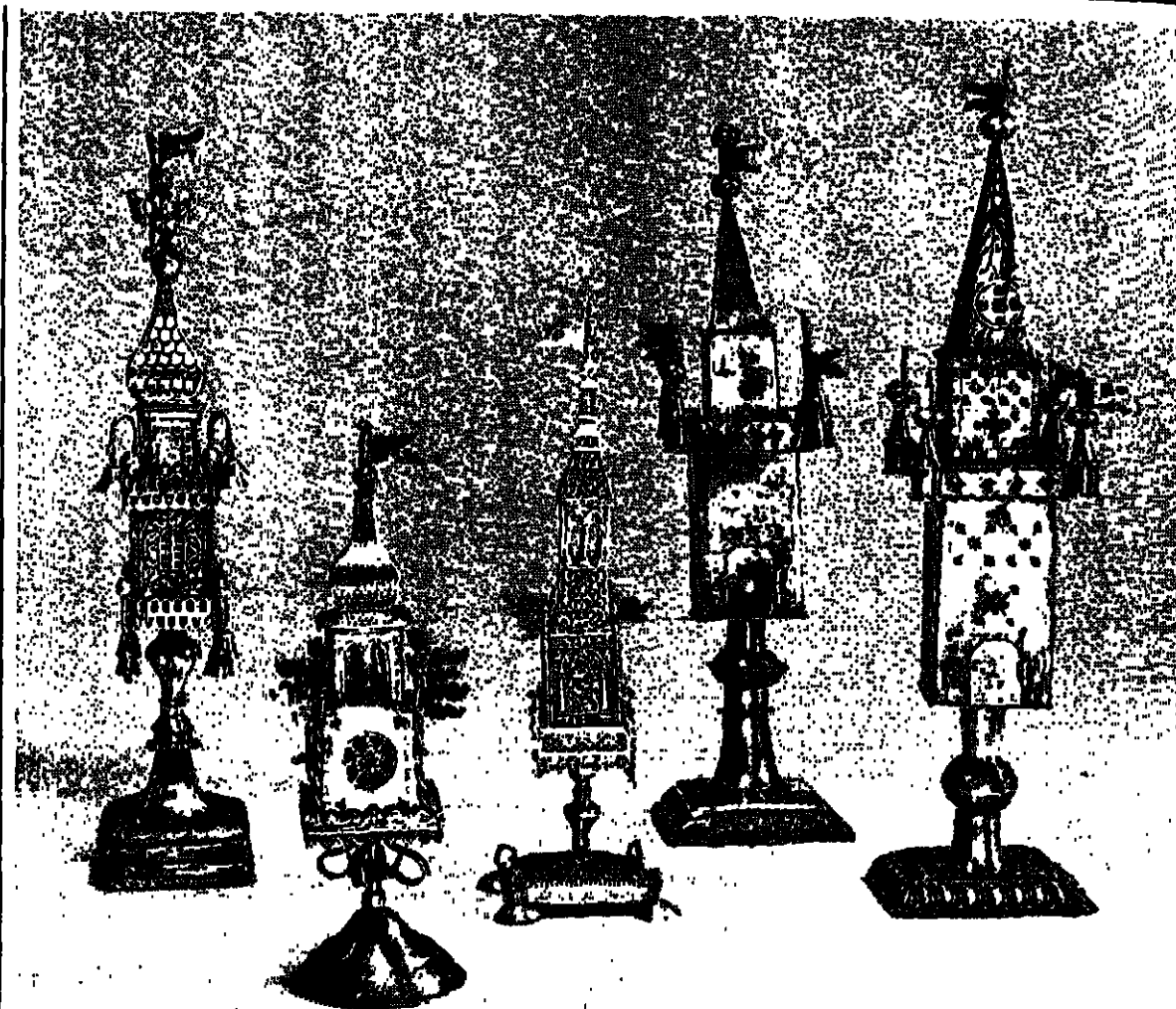
Mann will perform at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma on February 20, at the Tel Aviv Hilton on February 22, at the Haifa Auditorium on February 23, and at two other venues yet to be announced.

Appearing with Mann will be bassist Frank Gravis, drummer Robert Thomas, and Bangladeshi tabla-player Badal Roy. Mann says he formed the group in an attempt to get back to the basics of jazz, making a new start after having recently broken his 20-year association with

Atlantic Records.

In preparation for the month of jazz events, running from mid-February to mid-March, Israel Radio has solicited original jazz compositions from local composers. These will be performed and judged in a series of programmes at Jerusalem's Pargod Club, with the participation of American pianist Mike Garson, who shone last summer in the Chick Corea Jerusalem Jazz Festival, local pianist Dani Gottfried, and others.

The Tel Aviv Hilton will host programmes on four consecutive Sunday evenings, featuring big-band jazz led by Jaroslav Jancovic and such singers as Nirit Galron and Edna Goren. In addition, the Jerusalem Cinematheque this month is featuring several films concerning jazz or with jazz scores.



Early 19th century spice towers from (left to right) Central Europe. In east and engraved silver; Prague, pierced and engraved silver; Brno, Moravia, pierced, engraved and cast silver; and at right, two early 18th century silver towers made in Nuremberg by Johann Conrad Weiss. Below: a view of the towers of the Old City of Prague.

Photos by Nahum Slapak courtesy of the Israel Museum.

BEAUTIFULLY crafted miniature silver towers, with their steeples and flags, based on well known European towers, have gone on display at the Israel Museum. They are a collection of the traditional *Hadas l'bsamin* (Spicebox) used in the *havdalah* ceremony to welcome in the new week. The *havdalah* takes place at the conclusion of the Sabbath to mark its separation from the rest of the week.

The Museum's collection of spiceboxes, like many of its Jewish ritual articles, is composed primarily of objects passed down from generation to generation. Most were donated from family collections.

The tower was the most popular shape for spiceboxes among the Jewish communities of Europe. The earliest known silver examples in the form of a tower apparently come from mid-16th century Germany. Although there are a multitude of spicebox forms, the tower

## Towers of spice

became and remained the most popular design. More modern examples of tower spiceboxes were produced by the artisans of the Bezalel School after the turn of the century and by contemporary silversmiths.

Spice-towers, whether based on actual or imaginary buildings, incorporate all the basic forms and architectural features of a tower: masonry, balustrades, pillars, spirals, domes, turrets, shingles and flags. The spice containers generally resemble one another in their proportions and in their divisions into three parts: foot, container and turret.

Towers exist in the Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, Neo-classic, Art Nouveau and modern styles, and there is sometimes a throwback to the traditional style of an earlier period.

A number of groupings illustrate the many different decorative motifs and approaches employed in making spiceboxes. The exhibition includes a representative survey which includes such themes as: human figures; animal forms; flags attached to the finial or turrets of the towers; floral, fruit and foliage ornamentation. In addition spiceboxes made entirely from filigree silver or gold thread preserve the architectural form but their decoration is abstract, usually stylized plant forms.

Old manuscript illustrations showing the use of spiceboxes are also to go on show. The exhibition and the illustrated catalogue have been made possible by courtesy of Yonni and Michael Floersheim.

## On location in Israel

By Joan Borsten

Corman, who produced *The Big Red One*, *Mary and Joseph, Paradise* and most recently *A Woman Named Golda*. An Israeli producer — probably Zvi Spielman of Israfilim or Israel Ringer — who has worked with an American team will detail the back-up available.

SOEN JUSTIFIED the expense of setting up the seminar by explaining that American productions such as *Golda* and *Masada* have injected millions of dollars into the economy. Additionally, he noted,

work is provided for local cinema technicians — there are 2,000 of them — who also get some excellent training from their foreign counterparts. Expensive equipment, which lies idle between productions, can be more efficiently utilized. And, added Soen, foreign productions about Israel stimulate tourism.

"We have a lot to offer an American film producer," said Soen. "Sun 300 days a year — 360 days in Eilat. Good technicians who have been trained by Hollywood. Studios that can process film in one day. And while our prices are not as low as those in Yugoslavia or Tunisia, they are much cheaper than in the U.S. or Western Europe. And locations that are so varied that Corman chose Israel for *The Big Red One*, whose action takes place in Belgium, France, North Africa and Italy."

## The father figure

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



Rehavam Ze'evi



Ehud Olmert

INTENSE PAIN from his recent surgery kept Prime Minister Menachem Begin out of the chair at last week's cabinet meeting, with spokesman Uri Porat explaining that Deputy Premier Simcha Ehrlich took over to spare Begin's strength for other meetings. And while *The Washington Post* may have evidence that Begin is "depressed" because he's out of touch with his public, the premier still has the strength and the inclination to play his much-beloved paternal role.

Not long after he bludgeoned Deputy Premier David Levy and Deputy Housing Minister Moshe Katav out of their bridges, calling them "my sons," the PM arranged the now-famous reconciliation between Knesset Member Ehud Olmert and Maj.-Gen. (res.) Rehavam (Gandhi) Ze'evi.

But how did Begin get involved in the last-minute cease-fire between the gang-busting Likud MK and the controversial ex-general (who is alleged to have associated with underworld figures at one time) just before the \$1200,000 libel case had a second session. Like *Rashomon*, it all depends on who's telling the tale. Certain facts are beyond dispute. Gandhi and Olmert accompanied by their respective attorneys, Micha Caspi, and Uri Atzmon, were in Begin's office for an early Kabbalat Shabbat. When they emerged, Gandhi had agreed not to press his suit against Olmert.

"Begin begged us to cease rowing, and asked me to stop repeating my accusations in public," Olmert said. Olmert claimed his prior condition was: "I will never take back one single word of my past statements." It was untrue that he had abandoned his fight against organized crime, although he was awaiting a final word from the Prime Minister's Office on the fate of his promised deputy ministership there.

As usual, Gandhi was not available to the press, while lawyer Caspi declined to go into details why he had got Begin involved in his client's case, only saying for the record: "Peace should be made between public figures."

Kudishat cast a different light on Olmert's version, saying the approach was made by both sides. When I asked him why the premier has found fit to get involved in a libel case, the loyal aide said: "You don't know him; he loves making peace between people."

Herut insiders later told me of Begin's long-standing affection for the controversial ex-general, which originated from the day in the late '60s when Begin was minister-without-portfolio and Gandhi, as O.C. Central Command, invited

him to join in a Jordan Rift terrorist chase. They say Begin was thrilled with Gandhi's present — the revolver of the head of the terrorist gang.

THERE IS TALK in coalition circles that the sudden spurt of pressure by Agudat Yisrael's coalition executive chairman, Avraham Shapira on the Likud to hurry up with religious legislation and the banning of El Al weekend travel, is due to Council of Sages' co-chairman Rabbi Eliezer Shach's expectation that a change of government is on the way.

It WAS a rare sight last week at the Jerusalem Theatre — our usually warning politicians were singing in unison at the songfest celebrating the Knesset's 33rd birthday. The songleaders were Yehoram Gaon and Naomi Shemer, but the mini-zmriya's most noticeable voice was the baritone of Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor. His singing neighbours were Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres and Arka and Lily Sharon.

Savidor took his anti-shlepper campaign to Daliat-el-Carmel this week, where he expressed himself thrilled by the traditional garb of the Druse dignitaries. "I do think our MKs could learn a lesson on how to dress decorously from you people," he declared with passion. He concluded with quotes from the Bible and the Koran about judging a man by his dress. Savidor forgot that the Druse are not Moslems and do not follow the Koran.

FRIENDS of the late Prof. Jack Zuckler gathered last week at the Kanot Agricultural High School near Gadera for the inauguration of a library in his name and that of his widow. AACI leader Esther Zuckler, funded with the \$100,000 collected by friends in Chicago when the Zucklers came on aliyah. The ceremony was attended by the U.S. ambassador's wife, Sallie Lewis; Education Ministry Director-General Eliezer Shmueli; and Phyllis Sutker, who succeeded Mrs. Zuckler as national president of U.S. Pioneer Women-Na'amat.

LABOUR MK Prof. Shevah Weiss last week sent a request to Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri via the Greek consul in Haifa asking the Athens government to condemn anti-Semitic outbursts by the Athenian fans against the Tel Aviv Maccabi basketball team. He complained that the Greek policemen even egged on the rioters. "As a survivor of the Holocaust, I expected different conduct from an anti-Fascist government in Athens," he wrote to the former actress, whose husband, Jules Dassin, is Jewish.

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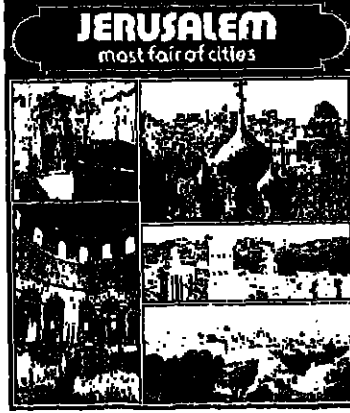
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PILGRIMS IN increasing numbers are coming to the Church and Monastery of the Resurrection in Abu Ghosh, near Jerusalem — and with good reason. There is new life in the historic surroundings since the arrival of Benedictine monks from Notre Dame du Bec Abbey in France in 1976. About a year and a half later a neighbouring Benedictine convent in France sent a group of sisters to live in a separate building on the monastery grounds.

The beautiful singing of the monastic community is one of the major attractions for many. "I really think that our voices may sound better because of the acoustics of the Crusader church," remarks Father Jean-Baptiste Gourion, O.S.B.

Another attraction that draws many visitors is the church, which is one of the best examples of Crusader architecture in the country. It was called the Church of the Resurrection because in the 12th century it was believed to have been the location of Emmaus, where Jesus appeared to two of his disciples after his resurrection (Luke 24:13-35).

The Crusaders were evidently unaware that Byzantine tradition located Emmaus at Latrun. Most of the oldest manuscripts of Luke had put the distance to Emmaus at 60 stadia (about 11.5 km.) from Jerusalem, so that is why the Crusaders marked the event here. The Hospitallers erected the church over a reservoir built around the spring by the Roman 10th Legion. The remains of that reservoir and spring may still be seen below the Crusader church.

Everything has been beautifully restored. The last stages of restoration (1975-1976) were carried out under the supervision of the late Father Charles Cousnon, O.P., of the Ecole Biblique. Father Cousnon is best known for his supervision of restorations at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

A FURTHER attraction is that Abu Ghosh is the biblical Kiryat Ye'arim, where the Ark of the Covenant remained for 20 years (1 Sam. 7:1-2; 11 Sam. 6:3-4). A Byzantine church on the hill above the present Arab village commemorated the location of Abinadab's house "which was on the hill." The Sisters of St. Joseph at present maintain the hospice and

## New life comes to an old church

Wesley Brown tells of the restoration of a Crusader church near Jerusalem and of the community of monks and nuns who now live there. The architecture and the singing of the community has become an attraction for pilgrims.



Crusader arches below the church.

church built over Byzantine remains. They generally come to worship at the Crusader church if a priest is not in residence on the hill.

What is it like to live in the monastery? The day begins and ends with praise to God. For the monks, it begins at 5 a.m. daily in a chapel that contains a box that commemorates the Ark of the Covenant.

The morning office, or time of worship, is composed of the singing of Psalms, a reading from patristic literature, and a concluding prayer.

The sisters begin their day a bit later, at 5:45 a.m. At 7 a.m. both the monks and the sisters meet at the church for a service of praise and thanksgiving and readings from the Scriptures. "For us the coming of

the dawn is a welcome of resurrection; each day is a new beginning with new life," says Sister Ignace Marie, the prioress of the Benedictine sisters.

The community celebrates a mass daily at 11:30 with communion of bread and wine. At 6 p.m. they gather for vespers.

After dinner the monks have a brief office to close the day, and then go off in silence, each to his own room. All manual labour has ceased, but one may read for awhile before going to sleep.

The life of contemplation and prayer is balanced by work in the monastery. Although both the monks and the nuns keep close ties with the Notre Dame du Bec Ab-

bey, they are on their way to self-support financially.

Everyone in the community has some work responsibility. Since the monastery grounds enclose about four acres, there is plenty to do. Some work in the gardens. Others are responsible for cleaning and maintenance, or welcome visitors. Brother Allain, for instance, is a potter whose work in the basement is painted and fired by the other monks in the monastery's own kiln. His products make excellent souvenirs for Christian pilgrims.

The sisters are becoming well known for the beautiful vestments they weave; their sale provide them with their principal income. Many priests find the stoles and beautiful needlework a special reminder of their pilgrimage to Israel.

FATHER Jean-Baptiste Gourion, O.S.B., 47, is the charismatic prior of the monastery. He was born in a non-Christian family in Algeria, and was a student of natural science at the Sorbonne. At 22, while still a student, he dramatically converted to Christianity. After completing military service in Algeria, he entered the monastery at Notre Dame du Bec in Normandy in response to a deep conviction of God's calling.

It is not easy to become a Benedictine monk. One first becomes a postulant, a probationary candidate for membership. This may last up to a year. The period of novitiate follows and may be one to two years at the conclusion of which are the temporary vows. These involve a commitment for a minimum of three years before the definitive vows are taken for a lifetime. At that time a commitment is made to the Lord, and to a life of inner discipline, self-denial, obedience and humility.

The stages toward lifetime commitment as a sister are somewhat similar. "We increasingly feel the importance of extending the time of the postulancy," says Sister Ignace Marie. "For a person who comes from the outside world, it takes time to adapt to this different life-style, and to be sure that she is ready to make the commitment. The postulancy and novitiate are rules to assure that no one will too hastily take the definitive vows. Even then there occasionally arise unusual circumstances, such as a family situa-

tion or psychological factors which necessitate ending the commitment to monastic life."

What are the goals of the monastery? The purpose of Notre Dame du Bec Abbey was to pray and work for the unity of the church, and this goal is shared by both the monks and the sisters here. In Europe they have had close links with the Anglicans at Canterbury.

Sister Ignace Marie tells of how deeply distressed the founder of their congregation was by the scandal of disunity which she encountered at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre when she first visited here in 1924. The cordiality and openness one finds in Abu Ghosh certainly contributes to healing and new relationships. Thus it is not surprising that many non-Catholics have found the experience of worship and fellowship in the monastery enriching and meaningful.

HAS LIVING in Israel had an impact on the Benedictines of Abu Ghosh? "Our order has long had a deep appreciation of the Jewish people and has promoted friendships with them prior to our coming here," remarks Father Jean-Baptiste. "We always have had a deep interest in the beginnings of Christianity and its Jewish roots; and of course, that is where the first schism occurred. Our presence here is totally in keeping with the goals of our monastery in France."

Since the content of their worship has long been strongly biblical, this has not changed appreciably. However, they have introduced Hebrew in portions of their daily times of prayer, especially in the noon-time office. One of the monks composed some beautiful music to go with the Hebrew Scripture readings, and the adaptation was checked by Israeli friends.

The monastery is not isolated from its environment. Most of its members have attended a Hebrew course in Jerusalem. The largely Arab population of Abu Ghosh has welcomed them warmly, and wishes at times that they were a teaching order with a school.

The average age of the monks in Abu Ghosh is 30. How long will they remain? "We're here to stay," says Brother Jean-Baptiste, "even until we die." □

Land in search of prey?" This is what the organization's booklet, "In the Shadow of the Cross," says.

Rabbi Moshe Porush, head of Yad L'Achim's Jerusalem office, concedes that maybe they use a loose definition of the term "missionaries." But there are many people "whom we have reason to believe engage in missionary activities."

A card index is kept of missionaries and suspected missionaries. To me, it looked like a few hundred cards, not thousands. Where do they get their information from? Jews from all walks of life, not necessarily religious, get in touch with them if they are suspicious about someone new in the neighbourhood. Yad L'Achim plant spies in suspect groups, and photographs of suspect rallies. Once they had their camera smashed.

Missionaries hang around courtyards, and when someone is sentenced to pay a heavy fine, it gives them an opening to offer their assistance, Rabbi Rosner says. They also frequent hospitals with the same object in mind. In Bnei Brak's Pardes Hanna quarter, a mis-

sionary would show up at the social welfare office every day until we complained to the municipality."

Uri, 30, who directs the organization's department for fighting missionary activity, joins the interview. He prefers that his surname not be mentioned.

How many families does he estimate leave the country with financial help from missionaries?

"Fifteen to 20 a month, as a rough estimate. This is based, among other things, on tips we get about families that are about to leave. Often, we get there too late. Then, there are families that return to Israel and tell us."

Uri does not know of a single person who has been prosecuted under the 1978 "Abramowitz Law," making it illegal to entice anyone to change his religion by offering him material inducements.

It's terribly difficult to prove, he says. Even if money has passed hands, go prove that the recipient agreed to convert, especially since the law provides that the recipient of such a bribe is also liable to a prison sentence.

## A singular man

Pinhas Sadeh sees himself less as a writer than as a prophet, who "lives his life in the deepest possible way...as a parable." He explains the influences which have brought him to this view and to Rabbi Nachman of Bratslav and to Mozart, in an interview with ROCHELLE FURSTENBERG.

ALONE, in his eighth-floor apartment overlooking Tel Aviv's Hatikva Quarter, lives novelist-poet Pinhas Sadeh. The simple, old wood furnishings and drawings, the neatly stacked records and papers suggest the monastic cell he once yearned for and wrote about in his autobiography, *Life As A Parable*. Now, we meet to discuss the book he has recently compiled on Rabbi Nachman of Bratslav.

Sadeh is not the first to deal with Rabbi Nachman, a stormy 18th century figure. His enigmatic homilies and allegorical tales have interested many moderns. Martin Buber brought his stories to the attention of the secular public. Franz Kafka's fiction is said to have been influenced by Rabbi Nachman's tales. In the last 10 years or so, there has been an outpouring of books about the Hassidic rebbe and his works.

Rabbi Nachman originally told his stories in Yiddish; they were recorded by his disciples in Yiddish and Hebrew. Many different versions have appeared over the years. Now, Pinhas Sadeh, attempting to be as faithful to the originals as possible, has produced a beautiful selection of his stories, dreams and discussions in a clean, delicate Hebrew; he has also written a personal afterword to the book.

What brought Sadeh, who militantly declares that "God does not reveal himself in fixed forms, in mitzvot and traditions" to edit a book on the great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov?

"You want to hear the story of how I came to Rabbi Nachman? I have told it before but I'll tell it again," says Sadeh, a slight, handsome man with chiselled features and serious eyes.

"I received Rabbi Nachman's works from the most beautiful girl I ever knew. She loved to bring presents. She was a student of Jewish philosophy at the Hebrew University and she had bought these old books with their gilded bindings in Mea She'arim. I didn't want the books in the house. I have an aversion to such things. I believe religious involvement must come from the individual. I'll have nothing to do with the conventional forms of religion. But these books were a gift from this beautiful woman. We had talked of marrying. And then she died. After her death I turned to the books she had given me. I found a friend in Rabbi Nachman, a kindred spirit, a man struggling with the basic issues of existence."

Rabbi Nachman's circumstances brought to Palestine by his parents in the mid-1930s when he was five. Today, he is a solitary figure. In this respect he feels he has much in common with Rabbi Nachman. He says: "Like myself, Rabbi Nachman was alone in the world."

"Around a half year ago," he continues, "I went through a most difficult period. It was connected, in part, with the death of the woman I mentioned previously. I struggled between life and death. Nothing in my surroundings could help me. Some instinct of survival sent me to Mozart. I had loved Schubert

and personal ideology were such that he knew no peace. He was constantly embroiled in conflict. Yet he believed that conflict, above all inner conflict, was necessary, even desirable. "For me," said Rabbi Nachman, "there must be constant controversy for every moment I keep moving from rung to rung. If I were to realize that I now stand at the same place where I stood an hour ago, I would be completely dissatisfied with myself."

Rabbi Nachman feared falling into fixed, petrified forms, much as Pinhas Sadeh does. For both of them, man is a spiritual being, fluid and unlimited, changing and metamorphosing. Indeed, Rabbi Nachman saw his work, coming half a century after the inception of Hasidism, as a rededication to the spirit of the Baal Shem Tov, "a new inflaming of souls grown cold." Already much of the vitality of the young Hassidic movement had been lost and Rabbi Nachman struggled to prevent indifference and torpor.

Pinhas Sadeh too struggles for revitalization. He feels extreme hostility towards all frameworks which limit and categorize man. He has often expressed his disdain for psychology and psychologists who impose their strictures on people, tranquilizing and bullying them as religion does. "My parents," he writes, "believed in psychology. There was once a beauty in the belief of primitive tribes in their living gods — the gods of flowing rivers, the gods of the silent stones, the gods of the stars flaming in the heavens; today people believe in the gibberish which a sect of asses with fleas swarming in their brains throw at the populace from university rostrums and literary supplement."

"Psychology," he writes elsewhere, "is an expression of ignorance. It lacks understanding of the values hidden within the things it talks about: suffering, loneliness, anguish, happiness."

Sadeh was born in Lvov and brought to Palestine by his parents in the mid-1930s when he was five. Today, he is a solitary figure. In this respect he feels he has much in common with Rabbi Nachman. He says: "Like myself, Rabbi Nachman was alone in the world."

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### Tora and Flora

to pay a standard tax of half a shekel towards erection of the tabernacle in the Sinai wilderness.

The shekel apparently originated in Babylon, where references to it are found as early as the third millennium B.C.E. The Babylonian shekel was subdivided into 24 *giri*, and weighed 8.4 grams. It is reasonable to assume that the *gerah* mentioned

before, but he wasn't enough. I wouldn't have come through this difficult time if it wasn't for Mozart. I owe him my life. Perhaps the purpose of my coming to live here was to make a place for Mozart in this neighbourhood (Yad Eliyahu)."

FOR THOSE who assume that Sadeh's tribulations can be understood in ordinary terms, he warns that he is not talking about the pain of those sitting on a bench in a waiting room of Kupat Holim (sick fund) clinic. Rather, it is the pain of existence itself with which he struggles. He understands Rabbi Nachman in these terms.

"Scholars," he says, "have described Rabbi Nachman as a tormented man. But they are only projecting their own values onto him. Indeed, if they were as isolated from their peers as Rabbi Nachman was, they would be broken people. For him, however, all these tribulations were but the narrow bridge that one must cross and not fear. The constant struggle with ultimate issues of life and death does not mean unhappiness. On the contrary, it means joy. A deep joy of life grows from this existential pain. In fact, the word that is repeated most in his works is *simha*. Many of his stories and dreams end in the word 'joy.' Rabbi Nachman danced alone in his room. How many professors who have called him melancholy would have done this?"

This involvement with the basic issues punctuates all of Sadeh's remarks. "Man is constantly standing before the religious questions, the questions of life and death, in a real way. The woman who sees her child run over knows a despair far greater than all the theories of Schopenhauer. That is why in the epilogue to Rabbi Nachman's works I insert an incident about going down to the market in the Hatikva neighbourhood. I wanted to involve these people in the book. For their concerns are ultimately the same concerns as Rabbi Nachman's."

These concerns also permeate Sadeh's fiction. "Everything I write is part of me," he says. "I'm not clever enough to make things up. "When I was writing about Jerusalem in *Notes on the Condition of Man* I wanted to give the names of the stores under the pillars on Jaffa Road, so I took a bus up to Jerusalem and copied down the signs. It is important for me to write what God did."

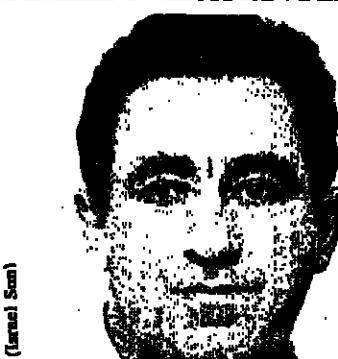
Pinhas Sadeh sees himself in the Bible is identical with the Babylonian *giri*. Ibn Ezra states, as a clear matter of fact, that the *gerah* was the seed of the carob pod.

I DECIDED to put Ibn Ezra's identification to a test. I collected carob seeds and sent them to Raphael Levi of the Iqbal Institute of Standards, with whom I am in regular contact on floral measurements. Since the Babylonian shekel weighed 8.4 grams and was equivalent to 24 *gerah*, the average

weight of the *gerah* should be .35 gram. Though the seeds I collected varied in size, Levi did a thorough job, weighing a number of average size and 20 of the largest. The combined weight of the latter was a mere 5.586 grams, seeming to disprove Ibn Ezra's statement.

In his covering letter, however, Raphael Levi included data that seemed to show that in biblical times, fruit and flora were larger than they are today.

L.I. RABINOWITZ



(Israel Sam)

## Document

EDELSTEIN NEGED HAZMAN (Edelstein Against Time), by Ruth Bondy. Tel Aviv, Zmora, Bitan Modan Publishers. 487 pp. No price stated. (In Hebrew.)

Susan Hattis Rolef

THE ESSENCE of Ruth Bondy's third biographical book is expressed in the opening and closing paragraphs of *Edelstein Against Time*: "Yakov Edelstein was not one of the spiritual giants of European Jewry who were swept away by the Holocaust. He was neither a prophet nor a war hero. If fate hadn't placed him, or he hadn't placed himself, at the head of Czechoslovak Jewry following the Munich pact, and if he had come on *allya* before the gates were closed, he would, most likely, have become a leader of the Labour Movement, might have served as a mayor or perhaps a cabinet minister, and his life would have been merely a footnote in the history of the State of Israel. His uniqueness was a function of time and place—in his role as 'elder of the Jews' of Ghetto Theresienstadt, in his desire to protect the Jews in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia during the German occupation till the storm passed, in a desperate race against time which ended in his defeat."

"Humanity has not learnt a lesson and perhaps is unable to learn it. As to the Jews, they lost only their innocence, and perhaps they did not lose even their innocence — it is just more fragile. It would be pleasant to say that Edelstein and the children had died for something, for a Jewish state, for a better future. But I cannot lie to myself. They died because they were not given a chance to live."

RUTH BONDY was born in Czechoslovakia, and passed through most of the stations in the life of her hero, including the camp at Birkenau. Unlike Edelstein, in 1949 she reached the shores of Israel. She has drawn a sensitive portrait of a man whom we might not have liked, but whom we cannot fail to admire for his obstinate, though possibly naive effort to keep alive the human image and optimism of his charges in circumstances which anyone who did not experience them must imagine to be unendurable.

There has been a fierce polemic about European Jewry in World War II. Some argue they didn't sufficiently resist the Nazis, others that they had to truck and cooperate with them, in Edelstein's style, to save what could be saved. That polemic seems futile now we know more about the period. Edelstein was only 41 when the Germans caught up with him, and destroyed his family and him at Auschwitz. If the war had ended in 1944, he might have carried out his aim.

In telling the story of Edelstein, Ruth Bondy gives us also, in clear and unpretentious language, a well-documented history of a period, with all its perplexities. I myself have met several Theresienstadt survivors, and was glad of the chance the author gave me to take a close look at the life of this small, walled Czech town, which the Nazis converted into a show-window for a world eager to be deceived.

I hope *Edelstein Against Time* will be translated into several languages for it's an important historical document. □

Israel is a small country, but it contains mammoth financial companies. They are supposed to compete, and they do, but at the same time they are involved with each other to an extraordinary degree.

The first article in this series dealt with Clal, the second biggest investment company in the country after the Histadrut's Koor. The subject of this article is the Discount Bank Investment Company (DBIC), itself a large undertaking, but smaller than Clal. Net profits of Clal in 1980 were \$282m., those of DBIC less than a quarter of that figure.

But the Discount Bank group owns a quarter of Clal. The two banking groups, Discount (associated with DBIC) and Bank Hapoalim (associated with Koor) own between them a majority of the shares in Clal.

The IDB Bankholding Corporation (IDBH) decided to consolidate its many subsidiaries into two large aggregates. One is the Israel Discount Bank. The other deals with investments, and is called the IDB Development Company.

The latter is the parent company of DBIC. Another affiliate is the P.E.C. Israel Economic Corporation which, though not the largest, is surely the oldest investment company in the Jewish state.

Founded in 1926, it embodied the lend-a-hand Zionist philosophy of Americans like Robert S. Loeb, Louis Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter, who wanted to aid Palestine's economic progress. The P.E.C. played a part in most of the important developments during Mandatory times and after 1948 too, but in due course the older generation retired, and there were no leaders to take over.

The IDBH bought it up (shareholders in the U.S. exchanged their equity for stock in IDBH), and placed it under IDB Development, side by side with DBIC and Clal. It is interesting to read a section in the P.E.C.'s last annual report, which states: "P.E.C. and DBIC are parties to a voting agreement whereby they agree to cooperate on matters concerning the advancement and development of enterprises located in Israel in which each of them has voting interests, including the use of their voting power as stockholders on a mutually agreed basis."

P.E.C. owns one-third of Canada-Israel Development (CID), the other two-thirds belonging to Canadian Jews. CID owns 38 per cent of Supersol — and 37 per cent of the First International Bank of Israel (FIBI).

It emerges that the Discount Bank group has part-ownership not only of DBIC's rival investment company Clal, but also of the Discount Bank's rival bank, FIBI.

Clal owns about 12 per cent of the Hadera paper mills — and so does DBIC on its own account. IDB Development thus has a double stake in the paper mills, through two of its subsidiaries, DBIC and Clal.

That is not all. IDB Development

## Waiting in the wings for the right investment

The interlocking relationships among Israeli conglomerates can be both puzzling and surprising, as Post Economic Correspondent David Krivine reveals in this examination of the Discount Bank Investment Company.



Dr. Michael Anghel



Dov Tadmor

has acquired 13 per cent of Isrop, Baron Edmond de Rothschild's investment company in Israel, which itself possesses shares in the Isral Corporation. The IC is a massive investment company founded after the Six Day War. It owns half the Zim Navigation Company and a quarter of the Haifa Refineries.

The Discount Bank group has its own shipping company, El Yam. But through IDB Development, and through that company's subsidiary Isrop, and through Isrop's subsidiary the Isral Corporation, it has a hand in Zim as well.

Then again, Isrop is proprietor of the 'Israel General Bank (Bank Clal)'; so the Discount Bank group have a say in two banks besides its own huge establishment: FIBI and the Israel General Bank.

Competition can be transformed into cooperation overnight. DBIC has a long-time holding in the Wire and Cable Company, which has not been doing too well lately and needed an infusion of new technology, including a new investment programme.

Taduran, one of Israel's biggest industrial concerns, possessed a subsidiary in the same line of business, which was smaller than Wire and Cable. The two mother companies decided to wed their offspring. Taduran added a dowry in cash, making it possible for the two to have equal ownership of their new joint subsidiary — 39 per cent to DBIC and 39 per cent to Taduran (the rest belonging to the public).

All the above has a flavour of cartels; yet Israelis should give thanks for the existence of this web of partnerships and alliances. Wire and Cable, to take one example,

might have wasted away; it now has a new lease on life. Separately the country's industrial undertakings find it hard to transcend Israel's borders and win a footing in the international market.

As it is, their success has been little short of phenomenal. Had the figures of Israel's present industrial exports been presented to economists 20 years ago as a forecast for the future, none would have believed it.

Conglomerates like Clal, Koor and DBIC have helped provide competent potential exporters, like Elektra, Beta, Elbit and Klit, with economies of scale that they could not have achieved by themselves. A bank manager, approached for a loan by a factory in Ashdod or Nahariya, is not excessively worried by the risk if DBIC is a shareholder, sitting on the board.

This does not mean that every subsidiary of the financial giants succeeds. The heaviest blow to DBIC in a long time was the closure this year of Albar in Kfar Saba, in which it had 90 per cent ownership. The slump in aluminium prices abroad turned out to be crippling. DBIC's report for 1980 observes that the company has written off its investment in Albar shares and loans, and has on top of that set aside \$25m. to cover losses.

The financial muscle of the Discount Bank group manifests itself here in two ways. First, the provision for losses did not prevent DBIC's net profit from rising very handsomely from \$20.8m. the year before to \$65.3m. If we deflate the latter figure to allow for the price-index, the 1980 profit at 1979 prices is still \$28m., which represents a 35 per cent increase in real terms.

The second benefit that can be credited to the ample resources of the financial group is the quietness and lack of fuss with which the closure of this subsidiary was effected. The affair was handled by Dr. Michael Anghel, senior manager and board member of DBIC and previously a lecturer in Tel Aviv University's School of Business Administration.

Albar originally employed 550 workers, their number gradually whittled down to 280. This was the situation when Anghel took over. He managed to save 80 jobs, by transferring one of the lines to the Isral Can Company — another subsidiary (need it be said?) of DBIC. The 200 remaining workers dispersed peacefully, because good and fair provision was made for their retirement, taking into account not only length of service but also the social situation of each family.

This business failure is the exception rather than the rule. "We nurse our companies along, help them survive their teething troubles — and we have had big successes," says Dov Tadmor, veteran board member of DBIC and managing-director of one of its largest subsidiaries, the Property and Building Company.

He sees the present as a difficult phase for manufacturers. A number of things are happening at one and the same time: a contraction of demand both at home and overseas; the collapse of European currencies (making exports to that continent unprofitable); a flood of imports into Israel (as tariffs are dismantled under the trade agreement with the Common Market); a drop in investments from abroad (and in the new technologies which accompany such investments); and to top it all, the government's decision to index-link its loans (making credits expensive).

All this slows down industrial development. Traditional industries face saturated markets, while new ideas do not grow on trees. What does proliferate is new investment companies — Danot, Granit, Leumi Investments. "There is competition for opportunities," says Tadmor. "Bright young entrepreneurs seeking capital don't have to come to DBIC."

Not that his company is idle. New projects have been approved in the last two months, concerning optics, safety devices (Elron), robots (Elco), canned beer (Isral Can Company), disposable napkins (Hadera paper mills). But is the pace of expansion great enough?

It was more frantic in the sixties. Tadmor blames the business climate for present complacency, but that is an excuse. The big investment companies are resting on their laurels, they want to show good profits at the end of the year, and these do not always derive from risk-taking ventures.

The competitive situation in Israel during the Seventies and

Eighties is harder, that is true. Tadmor points out that the areas of possible expansion are limited, the age of "anything goes" is over.

Listening to him I get the impression that Israel is like a medical student, entering an overcrowded profession. It can no longer earn a living as a general practitioner, it must do further studies and become a specialist.

"The area of specialization for this country is science-based industries. This does not require much capital, but the risk-ratio is great. The money doesn't go into tangible assets like buildings or machinery, one is investing in R and D (research and development)."

Dan Tolkowsky, managing director of DBIC, spotted early that this branch was a winner for Israel. Thanks to his efforts the company played a pioneering role in its development. But the initial creative phase seems to be in suspension.

People are no longer queuing up with projects. Everybody is waiting — for what? An end to inflation? A new government policy? It is a pity to waste time. Success in business comes from the quality of the venture, everything else is ancillary. If a high-technology industrial undertaking gets to be top-class, the world is its oyster.

Says Tadmor: "It can find capital abroad, on the American stock exchanges — just look at Laser, Elcint, Elron, Sci-Tex. Not only that: if Israel becomes a centre of expertise, foreign companies will set up subsidiaries to utilize the intellectual infrastructure here — as is actually happening, for example, with semi-conductors."

The scene presents itself as follows. Israel has the resources necessary for industrial success. Capital is not lacking. Expertise is available in plenty: a company like DBIC buys into promising firms and sits on their boards, to make sure that the business side of the enterprise is handled properly as well as the technological sides.

All these facilities are on call, the stage is set. The missing element is the actor himself — the man with ability and ideas who has a technology and wants to put it to work.

There are such people, and it is up to them: Israel is today the land of opportunity, it offers a unique system of support. Investment companies like Koor, Clal and DBIC are waiting in the wings, ready and willing to take a piece of the action, if the venture shows promise.

They are as keen as the initiator himself, they want to develop Israel's industry, its technology, its export trade. They will share his risks, they will become part of his business. Once they are with him, he can scarcely go wrong — provided he has a properly marketable commodity to sell.

(This is the second in a series of articles on investment companies.)

### Rates of exchange

| 10.2.82                 |  |         |
|-------------------------|--|---------|
| Currency                |  | IS      |
| U.S. dollar             |  | 17.2482 |
| British sterling        |  | 31.8548 |
| German mark             |  | 7.2777  |
| French franc            |  | 2.8646  |
| Dutch guilder           |  | 6.6328  |
| Swiss franc             |  | 9.0539  |
| Swedish krona           |  | 2.9908  |
| Norwegian krona         |  | 2.8916  |
| Canadian dollar         |  | 14.1996 |
| Australian dollar       |  | 18.7410 |
| South African rand      |  | 17.5029 |
| Belgian franc (10)      |  | 4.27215 |
| Austrian schilling (10) |  | 10.3752 |

## Cuts due in El Al's senior staff

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — El Al's senior management would be cut by 20 per cent, according to a plan the airline's president Yitzhak Shander began to implement last week.

This is the second shakeup in management since November 13, 1979, when Avraham Shavit became chairman of the board of directors. Shavit resigned last November 17, and the new plan was announced shortly after Nahman Perel was confirmed as the chairman.

The first to suffer from the reorganization are the people Shavit brought in.

Avraham Bar Tal, vice-president for manpower, resigned last week

after 21 months in office. Bar Tal had tried to help Shavit implement a detailed plan recommended by the McKinsey consulting firm on how to revive the airline, which had a loss close to \$100m. in 1979/80.

The plan called for dismissals of workers as well as wages and fringe benefits, and led to clashes with the workers. (After Shavit resigned, following an 11-day strike, the workers demanded the removal of Bar-Tal and Yosef Alshech, the senior vice-president brought in by Shavit. Alshech resigned on January 11.)

During Bar Tal's tenure, the staff was cut from 6,200 to some 4,900. Shander last week refused to reveal the size of the loss expected for 1981/82. It was expected to be about

\$30m., but airline sources said this was too optimistic.

Some company sources suggest the airline is now breaking away from the McKinsey plan. "It will be quietly put out to pasture," one source said. But Perel said there is "definitely" no break with that programme, and all he is doing is selecting the suggestions he thinks are pertinent.

Shander claims the impending changes in management structure are based on experience gained since the American experts submitted their report. But in some respects the changes indicate a return to the old system.

Emphasis will be put on boosting the marketing division.

## Technion engineers urge nuclear power development

By YACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The heads of the Technion's nuclear engineering department last week called for the immediate establishment of a nuclear power plant project authority to plan and build a reactor in Israel.

At a press conference, Professors Amos Neta, Naftali Shafir and Yitzhak Segal estimated that most of the millions of items that go into the construction of a nuclear power plant can be made in Israel, and the rest can be procured abroad as individual items despite restrictions on Israel for not signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. The only thing needed is an architect-engineer to organize the project, and Israel has such experts, they said.

The scientists charged that "unhappily," Israel has neither a

nuclear power policy nor even an energy policy, and the country has already wasted two decades without entering the nuclear power age. They attributed this to "obsessions" with coal and with the non-proliferation treaty, and to faulty forecasts of oil economics.

The professors stressed that sooner or later, Israel will have to build a nuclear power plant, to make itself more independent of oil. "The economic consideration is not the only one. Nuclear power will boost security, as it will be possible to store enough nuclear fuel for many years, and it does not require dozens of oil tankers or coal ships," they said. They also noted that neighbouring countries are racing to get nuclear power plants, and will eventually leave Israel behind in technological know-how if it continues to do nothing.

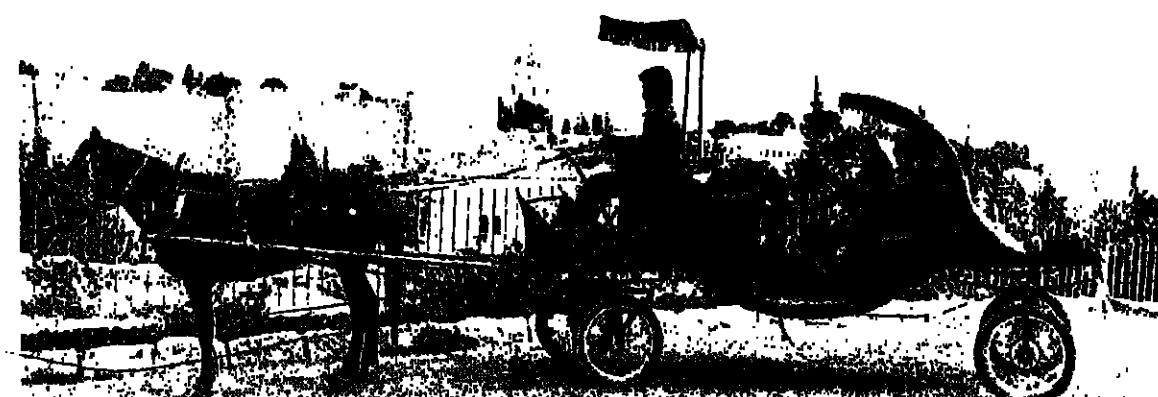
## Histadrut will push for five-day week

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut will press for a five-day work week in its negotiations for a new wage agreement, which is to go into effect on April 1.

The plan is to apply the shorter work week in the production sector first. However, the trade union department did not say whether this means employees would work fewer hours. The alternative is to make up the hours not worked on the sixth day by working more during the rest of the week. A senior trade union department source said the matter will be left to each sector to settle.

## Leumi mortgage scheme

LONDON. — The Bank Leumi Group is establishing a mortgage scheme in Britain to enable non-residents in Israel to purchase residential property there. The scheme will give the British public an opportunity of acquiring modern apartments in attractive locations.



Jerusalem entrepreneur Moshe Slivilla built this unusual-looking carriage for six with his own hands from old motorcycle wheels and other used odds and ends. For \$7 per passenger he takes customers on a 45-minute tour of the Old City walls and environs.

### TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices supplied by Leumi Securities Corp., 18 East 48th St., New York, N.Y. 10017  
Telephone toll free 800-221-4838

| High           | Low | Prices in U.S. dollars           | On   | Off   | High           | Low  | Prices in U.S. dollars               | On   | Off   |
|----------------|-----|----------------------------------|------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 11.79 to 10.80 |     | (1817.28-31)                     | 4.32 | 11.22 | 11.79 to 10.80 |      | (1817.28-31)                         | 4.32 | 11.22 |
| .19%           | .13 | BANKS                            |      |       | 6.95           | 2.72 | INDUSTRY                             |      |       |
| .21%           | .13 | Leumi                            | .12  | .12   | .23%           | .11  | Alliance "B" (10)                    | 2.96 | 3.05  |
| .23%           | .13 | Union                            | .11  | .11   | .25%           | .11  | Amer. Ins. Paper Mills               | .09  | .09   |
| .25%           | .13 | Hapoalim Reg.                    | .16  | .16   | .27%           | .11  | Argonim (5) — Textiles Ordinary Reg. | .30  | .30   |
| .27%           | .13 | I.D.B. Bankholding Ordinary (20) | 1.95 | 1.94  | .29%           | .11  | Ata (C) — Textiles                   | .04  | .03   |
| .29%           | .13 | Mizrahi Reg. (5)                 | .40  | .39   | .31%           | .11  | Dabek (2) — Cigarettes (10) Reg.     | .25  | .26   |
| .31%           | .13 | MORTGAGE BANKS                   |      |       | .33%           | .11  | Electro (5) Equip.                   | .08  | .08   |
| .33%           | .13 | General Mortgage Reg. (5)        | .34  | .33   | .35%           | .11  | Wire and Cable (2.5) Reg.            | .19  | .23   |
| .35%           | .13 | Tafelot Ordinary Reg. (10)       | 1.11 | 1.12  | .37%           | .11  | Elron (2)                            | .12  | .12   |
| .37%           | .13 | INSURANCE                        |      |       | .39%           | .11  | Elron (2)                            | 1.17 | 1.23  |
| .39%           | .13 | Aryeh (10)                       | .55  | .51   | .41%           | .11  | Frutavim (100) Electro Chemical      | 3.10 | 3.01  |
| .41%           | .13 | Hesrah Reg. (10)                 | .84  | .83   | .43%           | .11  | Polyon Textiles (5)                  | .16  | .17   |
| .43%           | .13 | Sahar Reg. (10)                  | .70  | .72   | .45%           | .11  | Tai — Plywood (2) Reg.               | .11  | .09   |
| .45%           | .13 | SERVICES                         |      |       | .47%           | .11  | Teva Pharmaceuticals (10) Reg.       | 1.17 | 1.09  |
| .47%           | .13 | Diel Fuel Reg.                   | .06  | .06   | .49%           | .11  | Dead Sea Works                       | .14  | .15   |
| .49%           | .13 | Electric Corp.                   | .31  | .31   | .51%           | .11  | INVESTMENT COMPANIES                 |      |       |
| .51%           | .13 | REAL ESTATE AND CITRUS           |      |       | .53%           | .11  | Leumi                                | .05  | .05   |
| .53%           | .13 | Adifa-Israel                     | 2.01 | 1.98  | .55%           | .11  | Clal (Israel) (100)                  | 9.33 | 4.28  |
| .55%           | .13 | L.D.C.                           | .09  | .08   | .57%           | .11  | Discount Registered (5)              | .32  | .32   |
| .57%           | .13 | Mehadrin Citrus                  | .29  | .29   | .59%           | .11  | Export Investment (10) Reg.          | 4.78 | 3.76  |
| .59%           | .13 | Property and Building (10)       | 1.60 | 1.61  | .61%           | .11  | OZ Investment                        | .06  | .06   |
| .61%           | .13 | Assesa (Preferred) (10)          | 4.60 | 4.80  |                |      |                                      |      |       |

## Court gives receivers power to seek out alleged hidden assets

The court-appointed receivers in the case of Yehoshua Bension, who was convicted in 1975 of embezzling \$47m. from the defunct Israel-British Bank, have succeeded in obtaining full power of attorney to seek out assets Bension allegedly has hidden in foreign banks.

The Supreme Court recently rejected Bension's appeal of a decision by the Tel Aviv District Court

to force him to extend full power of attorney to the receivers, who were appointed after Bension was declared bankrupt by the court. Bension told the district court that he has no money or assets abroad. But the Supreme Court said in its ruling that the receivers were not bound to believe Bension's claim, especially after he had been convicted of fraud and embezzlement. Bension has never paid the

\$125m. he was fined at the time of his conviction, and the receivers want to use the assets allegedly secreted abroad to pay off this debt.

Bension served only two years of his original 12-year sentence, after being pardoned in 1977 on the recommendation of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who was then acting justice minister.

Supreme Court President Justice Moshe Landau, who read out the

judgment, said that the receivers should not have to be dependent on the goodwill of Bension to allow them special power of attorney in certain cases, but should have full freedom of action.

Moreover, "to prevent further arguments," the receivers are not bound to inform Bension of their actions and findings, as in the case of a regular power of attorney, Landau said. (Iim)



About 40 of the newly developed batteries are stacked in the laboratory oven on the right, with wire leads feeding into a computerized electronic multi-meter next to it. Dr. Peled examines a printed record of each cell's voltage, internal resistance and power capacity as the temperature in the oven fluctuates between zero and 60 degrees centigrade.

## Ten-year battery developed by TA University scientists

By AARON SITTNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four years of determined experimentation in a secluded Ramat Aviv laboratory has resulted in the development of a tiny electric battery that may revolutionize portable energy storage. For the electronics industry, it could mean one of the most notable advances since 1800. That was the year Italian scientist Alessandro Volta gave the world his "voltaic pile" — a cell consisting of alternate layers of copper and zinc separated by a crude electrolyte: rags soaked in salt water.

At Tel Aviv University recently, two Israeli scientists embedded discs of lithium and sulphur in a "bath" of a still-acret liquid electrolyte, and have come up with a cell that apparently has the highest energy density ever produced in an electric battery.

The tiny 2.2-volt cells are the brainchildren of senior lecturer (in chemistry) Dr. Emanuel Peled, 39, and a graduate student working under him, 31-year-old Herzl Yamin. For the layman-consumer, the only important data about batteries are their size, cost and voltage. That is all he wants to know when buying a battery for his flashlight, radio or pocket calculator.

But for electronic engineers and manufacturers, including makers of pacemakers for cardiac patients, energy density ("ED") of a battery is even more important. "ED" is defined as the amount of electric energy the cell can deliver per kilogram of battery. In fact, "ED" units are measured in watt-hours per-kilo.

The Peled-Yamin battery not only has an "ED" 50 to 100 per cent higher than other batteries, but has a shelf life of at least 10 years.

Such a long shelf life in itself could revolutionize the electronic devices market. Manufacturers could easily clip or even solder such a battery onto the printed circuit board along with the transistors, ICs (integrated circuits), resistors, capacitors and other components.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* recently, Dr. Peled

said: "Lithium batteries came on the market about 10 years ago and began taking their place next to the old regulars. These are the carbon-zincs, lead-acids, nickel-cadmiums and mercury cells.

"Lithium batteries are more expensive than the others. Lithium, the lightest known metal, does not occur in nature. It must be produced by electrolysis from the relatively rare lithium element.

"Another factor boosting their cost is the expensive glass-to-metal seal which must be employed in their manufacture."

In 1976, work — theoretical in nature — began at Tel Aviv University on a cheaper and better lithium battery. In fact, an attempt at developing such a cell was made in the U.S. in the fifties, but it failed. Then, four years ago, Peled and Yamin set out on the job.

Says Yamin: "It is still too early to offer precise cost estimates for commercial production. However, we feel our lithium-sulphur battery should not cost more than the present lithium-manganese-dioxide batteries, which sell for about \$1 for the button type cells used in watches and pocket calculators.

Naturally, the two young scientists are tight-lipped about certain details of their battery, for which patents have already been applied for in about half-a-dozen countries. The Peled-Yamin prototype cell is about the size of an after-dinner mint, but slightly deeper — approximately one cm. Peled says: "The dimensions of the case are not critical nor is the material, though we happened to choose stainless steel.

"By nature, this lithium cell puts out 2.2 volts. And that just happens to be the voltage needed as backup for the memories of mini and micro-computers. This is a very important point. Imagine 10 years of data on a tiny component suddenly going down the drain, lost forever, because of a dead battery."

"With a battery of 10 years' shelf life, those memory banks are pretty safe — even if the computer's main power source falls flat!"

## Hilton to improve its Tel Aviv beachfront

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Hilton Hotel here will invest more than \$100,000 in renovations and improvements of the beach near the hotel, general manager Dieter Hucklestein told *The Post* last week.

The project, dubbed "beach club facilities," will include an improved

sun deck, a sea food restaurant, a pub, a buffet and nightly art exhibitions and entertainment.

Participants in the recent international tourism meeting criticized Tel Aviv's beach facilities which they said made it difficult for them to "sell" Israel as a seaside vacation area.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1982

# Aridor's new tax

ISRAEL'S economy under Finance Minister Aridor has become very much like the almost forgotten yo-yo toy: it hangs by a thread, spins up and down to no visible purpose, and is kept moving by giving a yank when it reaches its nadir.

Even those with short memories must surely remember how Mr. Aridor, during the election campaign and immediately after, promised with solemn mien that he would keep his policy on the "proper" course. The recent successive cuts in subsidies, at a rate that raises the prices of basic products by twice as much as the expected rate of inflation, belie that promise. Mr. Aridor has clearly made an about-face.

This may be par for the course. After all, few people really expect politicians to live up to their election promises, especially when the fulfillment of those promises is risky at best and dangerously wrong at worst.

Until a short while ago Mr. Aridor shrewdly helped himself by taking advantage of falling import prices, the slump in the diamond industry and other fortuitous developments. Taken together, it enabled him to ignore the warnings of the economists.

By the end of 1981, however, it seemed to dawn on Mr. Aridor that the holiday was over. He must then have realized that consumption could not be subsidized endlessly with printed money if there were no visible, and sufficiently powerful, other factors at work to convert an artificially induced slowdown of inflation into a steady trend toward stability.

Such factors are not in sight. On the contrary, Mr. Aridor is now fighting a desperate battle to cut public spending, and his chances of success are slim. The government will go on generating an excess demand of no less than 8 per cent of the gross national product.

Unable to cut public spending adequately, Mr. Aridor must impose taxes. That is precisely what the cutbacks of the subsidies are — an indirect tax like any other.

Mr. Aridor's sudden conversion to old-fashioned restrictive economic policy raises three questions. First, it is arguable that there was no sense in a massive subsidization policy without a well-designed scheme for action after inflation had been artificially repressed for a while. That there never was any such scheme is now plain enough.

Secondly, in the absence of such a scheme, the whole exercise last year of reducing the duty on certain electrical goods and cars for a time amounted to a vast squandering of foreign currency. The amounts involved run into hundreds of millions of dollars. If the loss is not painfully conspicuous, this is only due to the special circumstances prevailing in 1981. These are not likely to repeat themselves in 1982.

Thirdly, if Mr. Aridor and his advisors have reached the correct conclusion that they must tax the public — must they resort to a regressive form of taxation? Direct and progressive taxation should be increased before the subsidies are cut by more than is warranted by the rate of inflation.

The incidence of the cuts in the subsidies is the same as that of the budget cuts for which Mr. Aridor is now fighting so hard: most of them fall on the lower income groups. At the same time, the Treasury increases the tax breaks for the more affluent, such as the recent increase in the tax deduction for self-employed and companies from 10 to 15 per cent (equivalent to some 30 per cent of taxable income).

Israel's public, mindful of the country's precarious economic condition, has often tended to ignore the distributional aspects of economic policy.

There is, however, neither sense nor justification for a stop-and-go, up-and-down game of no purpose. Perhaps the public will now say, "Aridor giveth, Aridor taketh, blessed be the name of the Likud" — but our balance of payments will speak a very different language.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1982

# Mr. Begin fills the breach

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN has saved the day. In his capacity as the acting Minister for Labour and Welfare in place of Aharon Abuhatazeira who is on leave for his court trial, Mr. Begin quashed the attempt to dismiss the Director General of the National Insurance Institute, Rafi Roter.

Mr. Begin's action, as announced by the Prime Minister's Office, was taken on formal grounds. Deputy Labour Minister Ben-Zion Rubin, who wielded the Tami Party hatchet in the effort to fire Roter and replace him with a Tami activist, lacks the authority to appoint a director general. He should have first consulted with Mr. Begin, the Prime Minister's Office declared. The Prime Minister himself, meeting with Mr. Roter yesterday, told him he was staying at his post.

Elegantly and swiftly, therefore, Mr. Begin snuffed out this shameless attempt to hijack the National Insurance Institute for Tami's political purposes. In doing so he relieved not only the nation's welfare professionals, the institute's staff and its governing council, but also the larger public that was disturbed by the Tami move.

For Mr. Rubin had already let it be known that Mr. Roter's dismissal would only be a first step in bringing the institute under Tami's heel.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Begin's decisive action will now prevent any further efforts to violate the professionalism of the National Insurance Institute.

# Dry Bones



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982

# Who was a Jew?

ISRAELI ARCHEOLOGY is threatened with extinction.

This was the message a crowd of several hundred teachers and students of archeology sought to convey to the Knesset at a rally before its gates yesterday, held to protest the tabling of a Gravesites Protection Bill that would grant the Chief Rabbinate, through the minister for religious affairs, a virtual veto power over any excavation in which human bones may have been discovered.

The "bone bill," as it has come to be known, is itself one in a collection of "religious" bones thrown to Agudat Yisrael in appreciation for its consent to enter into coalition with the Likud again. The original inspiration for the bill, however, comes from orthodox circles even more extremist than the Aguda: it arose during the Neturei Karta's riots, last summer, over Dr. Yigal Shiloh's dig at Jerusalem's City of David.

In true domino fashion, the pressure for a law to disable the "heretic" archeologists was transmitted to the Aguda and then on to the National Religious Party and the Likud — with no whimper from those who still cynically call themselves Liberals.

Had its purpose been merely to prevent the desecration, however unintentional, of gravesites through archaeological excavation, the bill would have been condonable and its effect rather less than lethal. But the bill's true aim is to secure total rabbinical control of archeology by bringing any dig to a halt the moment any bones are unearthed — or, as Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren tried to do in the City of David controversy, even when they are only suspected.

From past experience it may be concluded that this bill, if passed, would not apply to the incidental discovery of bones at construction sites, as happens so often without any untoward consequences for the builders. It would only apply to archeological digs. And, as the Jerusalem district archeologist for the Antiquities Department, Amos Kloner, observed at a meeting of his profession just two months ago, "There's almost no dig (in this country) where you don't hit bones."

In one respect the bill is a slight improvement on the clause in the coalition agreement from which it is drawn. The bill acknowledges the possibility that some of the newly discovered bones may not be Jewish, and therefore none of the proper concern of the Chief Rabbinate. In those cases, the representatives of the religions concerned would be invited by the minister for religious affairs to state how they wished the dig to proceed.

But how is the religious (or, for that matter, ethnic) affiliation of the bones to be ascertained if the archeologists (and the anthropologists) are not granted the right to thoroughly research them first?

But its absurdity does not give the full measure of the bill's perniciousness. Of all the legislation so far brought forth by the Likud regime, this bill for the protection of gravesites is the one that could with the greatest accuracy be labelled anti-Zionist. For its inner impulse, true to Neturei Karta and Agudat Yisrael, runs directly counter to the native urge for reattachment to the Land through its rediscovery, layer after layer, which has made most Israelis, both young and old, to some degree at least amateur archeologists.

If this bill were offered for popular approval at a referendum, it would most certainly be roundly defeated. There may still be a chance to defeat it — but only if the archeologists convince the people, and through them their deputies in parliament, that the passage of the bill would truly sound the death knell of archeology in Israel.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1982

# Syrian crisis

SINCE the media are not given free access to Syria, the upheaval in that country is not being adequately reported. And given the ways of the modern world, what is not yet reported does not exist.

This gives a certain advantage, in the short-range to dictatorial-like regimes as in Syria, for it screens them from external reactions which themselves can have an impact on domestic attitudes.

But the reports filter through in one way or the other. President Assad is in deep trouble. Even his Kremlin patrons are worried. He is being challenged by the Moslem Brotherhood and the Islamic orthodox (Sunni) establishment in general.

He is also becoming increasingly isolated in the Arab world, a process aggravated by his attempt to occupy and control Lebanon and his support of Iran in its war against Iraq.

These pressures have weakened his domestic supports. And he has responded by striking out brutally in many directions. He has initiated terrorist acts against Jordan, his assassins haunt the PLO's Yasser Arafat and he has provoked Israel by advancing anti-aircraft missiles and encouraging terrorist acts by groups who don't accept Arafat's leadership.

At home he is seeking to wipe out domestic resistance with the guns of his army. But the further that army moves from Damascus the less effective and loyal it proves to be.

The cities of Homs, Hama, Aleppo are the centres of the anti-Ba'ath resistance. That resistance goes beyond the Moslem Brotherhood and the traditional Islamic leadership though they spearhead it. The repressive acts of the army troops only further fan the flames of what is a popular revolt.

The outcome of this revolt will have wide repercussions on the Middle East and on Israel as well. For not only Syria, but Lebanon, the PLO, Jordan, Iraq will be directly and immediately affected.

That only Israel seems to capture the attention of the world's media does not mean that this reflects reality in the Middle East. With or without access, the press and the international diplomatic community will have to turn their attention to the on-going crisis in Syria.

# Dry Bones



# READERS' LETTERS

## THE THREAT FROM TWO ISLANDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — When the Camp David process was under way, Mr. Begin and his advisers were under tremendous pressure from President Carter to make concessions to the Egyptians in order to reach an agreement. In international politics, the essence of good negotiations consists in making such concessions to the other side as do not unduly prejudice your political existence or your economic future. In this sense, Begin can be faulted for not safeguarding Israel's rights to the Sinai oil fields (developed by Israel) and to the most modern military airports in the Middle East. They were both relinquished without adequate regard for Israel's interests therein.

A similar debacle should not take place with regard to the April 26 transfer of the balance of the Sinai. Along with this transfer are included the two islands of Tiran and

Sinai which control the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba (and necessarily Eilat). Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia has already served notice upon the world and Egypt that these two islands originally belonged to Saudi Arabia and should be returned to her by Egypt. It should be remembered that the wars of 1956 and 1967 had their roots in part in the unilateral closing of the Straits of Tiran, which the West did nothing to prevent.

In view of the enormous financial clout of Saudi Arabia, Israel should ensure now that, after April 26, Egypt will not return these two islands to Saudi Arabia without adequate safeguards. If this legal position is not protected before April 26, it can safely be concluded that Eilat will again be in jeopardy after that date.

JOSEPH WINSTON  
New York.

## HOME HOSPITALITY SCHEMES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have read with interest your supplement on the Prime Minister's Tourism Conference.

I have searched in vain for a small mention of one unique, although little-known feature: the home hospitality scheme. Operated country-wide by the Ministry of Tourism, mainly in and around the large cities, it gives the visitor from abroad a chance to spend an evening in an Israeli home.

There are about 700 families all over Israel registered at the ministry, who regularly play hosts to foreign tourists. In addition there are other organizations, like the

Voluntary Tourist Service and various friendship associations, which have lists of people willing to entertain guests for a few hours after dinner in their living-room.

According to testimony, these evening visits are usually an interesting experience for guest and host alike. To my knowledge, there is no other country in the world where a similar project exists. Those wishing to know more about the home hospitality scheme of the Ministry of Tourism can obtain the details at the tourist information offices in the main cities.

EVA BASNIZAI  
Beit Nekofa.

## THE PROBLEM OF CULTS IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Over the past few months, the United Christian Council in Israel has been following the occasional articles and correspondence in the Israeli press on the vexed subject of the presence of religious cults in Israel. We are aware that the Deputy Education Minister, Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa, has begun taking steps to monitor these cults so as to give a more complete perspective on them — of their leadership, teachings, and lifestyle. We also note the formation of the voluntary citizen's group calling itself "The Concerned Parents Against Cults," under the leadership of Netanel Blasbaig.

We would like to join our voice with these already being raised in concern for the increasing number of persons who are turning to the cults for an answer to their spiritual quest. We can in part understand the sincere motivation of these searching people who have come to realize the need for God in their lives or at least the realm of the

supernatural. In Israel, as in most countries, the sense of living in the presence and the service of the living God is sadly diminished. However, it is tragic when such honest and sincere persons become enmeshed in activities and commitments that can only deepen their sense of alienation and lead to further disillusionment.

Standing within the Judeo-Christian tradition and representing a small segment of the Christian Church in Israel, the United Christian Council wishes to stand with the government and the citizens of this country in concern for those involved in the ideologies and activities of these cults. If there is any way we can cooperate in this common concern, we would want to be available.

REV. DAVID PRICE, Chairman  
JOSEPH HAINES, General Secretary  
Executive Committee,  
The United Christian Council in Israel  
Jerusalem.

## THE GOLDEN YEARS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Some recent letters in The Post have told us how much retirees from the United States enjoy living in Israel since making aliyah. Problems with old-age health insurance may mean the end of such aliyah, however.

Medicare is good only in the U.S. and Israeli-sponsored group health insurance is not available to those of us over 60. A recent inquiry on my behalf to the AALI brought the response to not even think about aliyah without private health insurance from the U.S. However, a local health insurance agent would not quote me rates beyond saying

that they were atrocious and the coverage was poor because there is no demand for such insurance owing to Medicare coverage.

We are not requesting free insurance — only the opportunity to buy group insurance in Israel. As far as I know, those of us over 60 who are potential retirees in Israel are unique in being the only Jews who are told not to come. I don't know if this policy of denying group health insurance applies only to Western Jews, or if it also includes Russian immigrants.

MICHAEL M. SHURMAN  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## BLEEDING HEARTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I cannot recall that the members of Kibbutz Kerem Shalom ever lifted a finger to help repair the damage done to scores of Jewish homes destroyed by terrorists, or comforted the bereaved families, or even volunteered to help their fellow kibbutzniks whose groves were uprooted by the terrorists. Yet they went to the Arab village of Beit Sahur "to demonstrate their solidarity with the family" of a youth who had thrown a molotov cocktail at a bus hoping to murder its passengers.

With friends like these, who needs enemies?  
ELIEZER WHARTMAN  
Jerusalem.

## PROFESSOR SAGHER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The death of Professor Felix Sagher is a cause for deep grief among a large number of dermatologists in the United States. His contributions to medical science are well known to his colleagues. A listing of titles of books and articles would fill a number of pages.

His personality endeared him to us. He was knowledgeable, precise, and an excellent teacher and lecturer. His charming, affable manner, his attractive smile, his courtly behaviour made him a superb ambassador of goodwill towards Israel wherever he went. At international congresses, Christians and Moslems grew to admire and like him. Israel and all Jewry have lost an admirable representative to the world of medicine. Here, we have lost a dear friend.

FRANCES PASCHER, M.D.  
Professor Emeritus, Dermatology  
New York University Medical School  
Raleigh, North Carolina.

## ANTI-ISRAEL PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — You recently published a letter by seven people from Ann Arbor, Michigan, warning that Diaspora Jews must not be taken for granted.

Their ignorance of history is amazing. Their repetition of the subtle anti-Israel propaganda that they are criticizing Mr. Begin and not the State of Israel is also amazing.

Mr. Begin was elected by the people of Israel. The background and facts of the Golan Heights have nothing to do with Poland. Israel has been waiting patiently for 15 years for Syria to make up her mind to end the state of war and recognize Israel. ANNE COHEN  
Long Island City, New York.

## ISRAEL TV

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to support Professor Sarfati's defence of our much maligned television and object to the criticism of "single station abomination."

After seeing much television abroad in recent years, I always come to the conclusion that Israel TV is better than many suppose, and a blessing, after ad-ridden, American TV.

I think a more valid criticism would be that our television has provided little encouragement or stimulus for our writers and actors. With the talent available and infinite subject matter for inspiration, it is not possible for us to achieve an Israeli "Armchair Theatre" for example, or an interesting family saga?

Jerusalem ESTHER RAFALI

## NEW APPROACH TO FALASHAS URGED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — For months now, we have witnessed an almost unbelievable non-debate regarding an issue that has always been paramount in the thinking of Jews the world over: the saving and liberation of Jewish lives. The salvage of the threatened remnant of the Falashas in Ethiopia, has been rejected time and again by the Knesset, under the guise that a debate would hurt the Falashas and "prejudice their cause."

Considering the monumental antagonism displayed by the Soviet-orientated government against Israel, it is difficult to understand why Israel is so reticent about displaying its interest in the welfare of the Falashas. There has been no hiding of its views regarding Jews in the Soviet Union, Syria, Iran and

Poland. Yet, any attempt to develop governmental support for movements to help the Ethiopian Jews has been met with specious, totally irrelevant arguments to the effect that things are being done quietly and *sub rosa* so as not to "irritate or provoke" foreign authorities.

If there were some results to show for such quiet diplomacy — fine. But there are no figures to bear out any claims for such success — in fact, quite to the contrary, the condition of the Falashas has continued to deteriorate.

The time has come for Israel to actively pursue the liberation and redemption of the Ethiopian Jews while there are still some left to save.

EMANUEL FRIEDMAN, M.D.  
Burlingame, California.

## 'LACK OF RITUAL BATHS' DEPLORED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to know when Chief Rabbi Goren and the National Religious Party are going to stop with the political infighting and start doing the work they are supposed to do — overseeing religious facilities of the community.

A few years ago, construction of mikvot was started in the new Jerusalem neighbourhoods of Neve Ya'acov, Gilo, Ramot and East Talpiot. Only the mikva in Neve Ya'acov was ever completed. The others stand as empty shells — monuments to stupidity.

According to Jewish law, the building of a mikva has top priority in a community — over a synagogue, school, etc. Yet in Jerusalem, while there is no money for contractor to finish these mikvot, there seems to be plenty for that totally unnecessary "Great Synagogue of Jerusalem."

Does central Jerusalem really need another synagogue? Meanwhile, women in East Talpiot must take two buses to get to the nearest mikva in Baka. And many women who might like to go to the mikva do not, or are unable to go so far. The result is a child born to a nidda.

Conditions like this, especially in Jerusalem, are disgraceful. Doesn't Rabbi Goren think this is more important than reburial ancient skeletons?

MARCIA KARON  
Jerusalem.



Chief Rabbi Goren

## COMPETITION IN PHARMACY PRICES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The Federation of Pharmacists is demanding that the government maintain its position as a cartel, something it could not do on its own. It opposes proposals to do away with "standard pricing" of drugs and sees these as "assaults upon the dignity of the pharmacist profession." Such a claim is in fact an assault upon the intelligence of the public. The Federation claims it is afraid of "commercial considerations and speculative competition," while it is obvious to all that their real motivation is quite commercial, namely, the maintenance of overly high prices that would be untenable under competitive conditions.

Competition among pharmacies should be permitted immediately. "Standard pricing" should be eliminated. Competition would lead to lower prices and improved service. The claim of the Federation that outlawing competition is in the public interest is absurd. And as for its claim that competition will destroy the pharmacy sector, suffice it to point to many countries where pharmacist competition produced lower prices and greater efficiency, not "anarchy."

DR. STEVE E. PLAUT  
Lecturer in Economics,  
The Technion  
Haifa.

## SMOKING ON BUSES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As Chairman of the Beersheba Anti-Smoking Committee, I was particularly interested in a news item on January 28 in regard to certain measures which will be taken by the Minister of Transport against smoking in buses. The fines for passengers and drivers will be increased. The Ministry of Transport together with the Cancer Prevention Society and the bus cooperative will launch a campaign against smoking in buses.

All these measures are commendable, but I predict — from past experience — that they will be ineffective. There is only one action which will abolish smoking on buses and that is the simple expedient of having the police enforce the law which is displayed and disregarded on all buses. A few publicised instances of offenders being fined would be more effective than all the increases in fines or educational campaigns. MENAHEM GOLDBERG  
Beersheba.